Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

First Day—From Our Own Reporters at Decatur.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 28, 1863.

The eleventh annual fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society was opened here to-day, and will continue until Saturday afternoon next. The day has been entirely devoted to entering and arranging articles offered for exhibition, and this part of the programme will hardly be finished before to-morrow night.

The attendance has been very limited to-day, but as the weather is now, and promises to be, delightful, I make no doubt there will be a large gathering of the farmers and others during the week. The natural beauty of the fair grounds is incomparable, and their internal arrangement and adornment are in perfect keeping. They reflect great credit upon the people of Decatur, who have bestowed upon them profuse labor, taste and money.

Forming an opinion from what has fallen under my observation to-day, I am sorry to say that the exhibition promises no great honor to the farmers and artisans of Illinois. In very many things there is a sad deficiency, while in only a few do they come up to the standard of real excellence. The exhibition of cattle is the most gratifying feature of the fair. The quality of the animals is most excellent, but they are lacking in numbers and variety. James N. Brown, Esq., of Berlin, Sangamon county, exhibits a herd of twenty-two cattle, which are equal to any ever shown by him before, and that is high praise. Included in his herd is the famous bull "King Alfred," and the no less famous cow "Tulip," both of which took first premiums in the United States Cattle Show at Chicago, four years ago.

Messrs. Spears, of Menard county, Pickerell, of Sangamon, Taylor, Morey and Barrett of Macon, and many others, also exhibit some very fine cattle in herds and single.

The display of horses is also excellent, and quite large in number. It embraces Morgans, Black Hawks, Giffords, Bufords, Patchens, Messengers, Ethan Allens, &c., from the stables of Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, Smith, Chatterton and Van Sesnt, of Springfield; Frank Rhodes and Hale, of Decatur; Stookey, of Belleville, &c.

The $500 citizens' purse will be trotted for on Thursday, and this will bring here a swarm of pelters, to say nothing of horse jockeys, blacklegs, &c.

The exhibition of agricultural implements is the best in quantity and variety that I have seen this season. Reapers and mowers predominate, embracing Wood's, Manny's, Kirby's, and twelve or fifteen other patents. Pigs are rather plenty, and of good breeds and appearance. Sheep and poultry are "no where." Textile fabrics and farm products, ditto.

I see no sewing machines but Grover & Baker's, and it has transpired that the others are waiting the action of the Executive Board, on the petition signed by the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Florence and Stout agents, for the adoption of the system of questions recently propounded for adoption at the Iowa and Michigan State Fairs. Your readers have already been advised as to what these questions are. They constitute rather a trying ordeal for "packed" committees, but the principle is a good one for other departments than Sewing Machines. Unless the questions are adopted these Sewing Machine Agents refuse to enter into competition. So much attention has this thing attracted in Iowa, that a special commission are here to see what will come of it, and consult upon something definite as a future policy in fairs.

Dr. Shroeder, of Bloomington, makes a splendid display of grapes, the best I ever saw from a single vineyard. I see no others.

I have glanced at about everything on the ground except cookery stands, and these are plenty enough, but not a negro dancer, wax figure, big snake, mammoth ox, wild boy of the woods, nor anything of the kind is to be seen. This is Monday, and things may improve as time advances.

A DISPATCH FROM "RURAL."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 28, 1863.

The entries have footed up more than anticipated. Five hundred and forty-five dollars have been taken, mostly for exhibition tickets. This, for Monday, is well done, and gives promise that the show will be a good one.

The horses are already in excess of any former show, while the Durhams and Devons make a good show. Swine is fully up to the former standard, but the sheep show is falling off.

[illegible] implements and machinery will occupy a large space, [illegible] which are several new and valuable ones [illegible] for the first time.

To-morrow the citizens' purse of one hundred dollars, for a [illegible], and two hundred for a [illegible], in harness, will be the main feature. Entries can be made up to the time of examination by the committee.

Farmers' meetings will be held in the large tent every evening. RURAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Schofield and Gamble Commissions in Council.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

The meeting of the Missouri and Kansas delegations to-night was quite enthusiastic. The committees read the address they had prepared to be presented to the President, the reading of which was repeatedly interrupted by vociferous cheering. It has not yet been adopted, and may possibly receive some slight amendments, but it will be safe to say that the following will embrace the main points:

It will begin by reciting the manner in which delegations were appointed and the imperative necessity that existed for such representations and requests as they proposed to make. After reaffirming their attachment to the Administration and to the President, and their determination to stand by the Proclamation of Emancipation, they proceed to lay down the real positions of the Radical and the Conservative parties in Missouri, and call upon the President to judge from this who are and who are not his friends and the friends of his administration in that State.

They then hold slavery to have been the original cause of the rebellion, and on this account they declare the Emancipation Proclamation a necessity and irrevocable. They say they accept the name of radicals and deserve no other. They are radical to the core, and are determined to see the institutions of slavery wiped out forever in Missouri.

Referring to the conservatives who seemed to have the ear of the President, the charge that in their numbers it will be found every man who is in favor of slavery, every one whose hands are red with the blood of Union men, every one opposed to the suppression of rebellion, every man opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, every man opposed to the enlistment of negroes, and to other distinctive features of Administrative policy.

They will then enter upon the discussion of the doings of the late Constitutional Convention, and its act of gradual emancipation will show how the rebels and pro-slavery men inspired its course. They will denounce Gov. Gamble's usurpation of power and gross abuse of it, and will charge that his pro-slavery conservatism is responsible for the present distracted state of affairs in Missouri. Had it been possible to have remained true to the National Administration and at the same time to support Gov. Gamble, their support would have been cheerful and unqualified. His organization of the State Militia they will denounce as unconstitutional, and without warrant and force of law.

Gen. Schofield's policy they will declare to have been devoted to an effort to subvert national authority and substitute State rule, and instance a case in which he sustained Gov. Gamble in forbidding the State militia to enlist in Federal regiments. They will claim that the effect of his orders has been to disarm loyal men and put arms in the hands of disloyal men, and they denounce his unwarranted attacks on freedom of speech and of the press, the arrest of officers recruiting for negro regiments, under the authority of the War Department, their incarceration in prison, and the return of the negroes to rebel masters.

They conclude what they have to say of Schofield by declaring the State in a worse condition than it has been at any time since the war commenced, and therefore ask for a new commander of that department, and suggest that it would not be improper they would like to name as that new commander, Gen. Butler, believing that he could restore order within thirty days. Whether the loyal heart of Missouri is to be cheered, is for the President to say. If he refuses and Missouri remains the victim of conservative policy, the state of affairs will be deplorable.

They ask him to remember who first rallied to the Union flag at Camp Jackson; who saved St. Louis and the Valley of the Mississippi. They refer proudly to what Missouri has done in the war, and say if she can now secure no redress of grievances, and no efforts to save her to order and to the Union, her fate will form a dark page in the history of this struggle.

Some minor details may be changed, but the above shows, though in very meagre form, the main points to be presented in their address. It will probably be perfected to-morrow, and presented on Wednesday.

The Ohio Relief Association here has made arrangements to secure the vote of Ohio troops in the hospitals and elsewhere in the vicinity of Washington. We have nearly five thousand Ohio votes here.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Whig* of last Wednesday contains the following: Judge Ould in his interview with Gen. Meredith, the Yankee Commissioner, submitted a proposition which if acceded to, will secure the exchange and return of all our officers now held in Yankee prisons. Gen. Meredith, who is not vested with any authority, will communicate the proposal to the authorities in Washington. The exchange of rank and file will be proceeded with.

There are no further indications of a purpose of Meade to advance. News from Northern Georgia may impel him to move, but he may withdraw his army nearer to Washington instead of attempting to force his way to Richmond. We shall see.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of last Monday says sympathy for the Union, and a desire for reconstruction is dead as in the days of our triumphant march to the capital of Pennsylvania. A single victory would reinstate all the joy, and hope, and confidence that gleamed throughout the Confederacy in June, and revive among our enemies the despair and despondency that existed after the fall of Winchester. No matter how discouraging the physical aspect of affairs may appear, so long as the moral courage of the people maintains unbroken its proud defiance of the enemy we shall have no cause to fear for ultimate success.

Lieut. Colonel Dorr of Gen. Foster's staff, lately made still another effort for the release of Junius Browne, and A. D. Richards, the newspaper correspondents, from Libby Prison. Commissioner Ould replied that the Confederate authorities intended to hold them until the United States Government agreed not to molest non-combatants having rebel proclivities.

It is not true that the issue of internal revenue currency is to take the place of postal currency now being retired, has been indefinitely postponed, as stated in the New York papers. It will be issued in a short time, and is only delayed now because of some accidents in printing it. The notes for the new National Banks, however, will not be ready for a month yet.

PERSONAL, ETC.

Mrs. Lincoln is expected to arrive from her summer visit North this evening. Vice President Hamlin is back. General Sickles is expected to-night. Senator Harris is here. Maunsel B. Field, late Chief Clerk of the Sub Treasury office at New York, has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Harrington.

Gen. Slocum has withdrawn his resignation at the President's request. It was tendered, it is said, on account of a recent order assigning General Hooker to the command of his and another corps.

The exchange of prisoners up to the 1st of September releases about 20,000, and leaves still on our hands 40,000 more.

Certificates of authority to begin banking under the National Banking law have been issued to banks at the following points and with the following capitals:

First Warsaw, Ind., $50,000.
First St. Louis, Mo., $100,000.
First Upper Sandusky, O., $70,000.
First Toledo, O., $[illegible]
First [illegible], O., $[illegible]
Fourth Cincinnati, $125,000.

The Missouri delegation appointed a committee of one from each Congressional District, this morning, to prepare a memorial to the President. The Kansas delegation appointed a committee for a similar purpose, composed of Congressman Wilder and Senator Lane. The delegations are in session to-night, discussing the points in the address.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Missouri delegation, at a meeting held to-day, appointed a committee of one from each Congressional District of that State, in connection with Gen. Paine and R. C. Wilder, of Kansas, to draft a memorial to the President, setting forth their grievances arising out of the policy pursued by Gen. Schofield in his administration of affairs in his military department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Hooker has left Washington to enter on active service. Gen. Butterfield will continue to be his Chief of Staff.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The *Herald* says: "The reported movements of troops, as published in one or two papers, are nothing better than sensation paragraphs. There is very little doubt that the statements have been made by interested parties for the purpose of operating on Wall street.

The United States revenue steamer Hercules, while lying under the Virginia shore of Chesapeake Bay, was attacked on the 20th inst. by guerillas, but after an engagement of twenty minutes, the rebels were driven off.

A New York *Tribune* special dated Washington, September 27th, says:

Wm. Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court, of the southern district of Florida, in place of Wm. Marvin, resigned. It is therefore presumed that Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio, appointed to this post some time since, has declined.

Mosby and his guerillas captured six of the 10th New York cavalry and eight horses, near Aldie, on Thursday last.

The Secretary of the Interior, yesterday, decided adversely to the claim of the State of Illinois for two per cent. on all lands retained by Government in the Indian reservation.

The military reservations of Forts Howard and Crawford, in Wisconsin, being desired for railroad and other purposes, an act of Congress, at the last session, authorized the selling of the same at public sale. An agent of the General Land Office, sent out to examine and report upon the same, has returned, and arrangements are being perfected to have the land surveyed and sold, under the provisions of the above act. The Fort Howard reserve is situated at the mouth of Fox River, on Green Bay, and contains about 5,000 acres. The Fort Crawford reserve is situated in the town of Prairie du Chien, and comprises 175 acres.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1863.

The court martial which has lately been in session at Lexington, has returned to this city, and will to-morrow commence the investigation of the charges of alleged fraud against Captains Hurtt and E. A. Smith. The court will sit with open doors.

A rumor has been current here to-day that Gen. Burnside's resignation had been accepted, and that Gen. Hooker had been appointed to succeed him. At headquarters here, however, nothing is known of it.

Brig. Gen. Ammen, of Illinois, is in this city to-day.

THE M. C. R. R. CASUALTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LAWTON, Mich., Sept. 28, 1863—5 P. M.

The list of the killed in the late accident to an extra train at this point is increased to six by the death of Dr. Brayton of this place, who died this morning. The wounded by the accident are doing well, and only three persons are seriously injured. All have gone to their homes, save a very few, who [illegible] and are well cared for and doing well.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

MATTERS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1863.

Our occupation of East Tennessee continues comparatively quiet since Foster's engagement with Carter, in which he captured seventy, killed six, wounded, ten and routed the balance.

An expedition, to drive the rebels from the railroad, was successful. Shackelford came on the enemy's pickets near Carter's station. Skirmishing continued all day, on Monday. The rebels retreated into earthworks, and cannonading was kept up all night. The attack was maintained till Tuesday, and preparations made to capture the party, but they made their escape during the night. They left seventeen of their dead. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded.

This leaves East Tennessee clear. Roving bands will be picked up by our cavalry.

Our chief interest is concentrated in Rosecrans, and we await the moment of action with anxiety. Our boys are in fine health and spirits.

Gen. Hartsuff left for the North on Friday. Gen. Judah is in temporary command of the corps.

Forage and food are plenty. Cavalry and artillery are remounted and ready for any emergency.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 24,
Via CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1863.

Military matters are now in a state of absolute suspense. The rebels had collected the scattered forces of Jones, Midwall, Jackson, and Carter about Jonesboro. Cavalry and infantry were sent out to look after them. Col. Foster's command got round them and fell on the rear of Carter's right at Bristol, killed six, wounded ten, and captured about one hundred, routing the forces entirely. Since which, we have had no news. Neither mail or telegraph is yet in operation. We are in anxious suspense awaiting the movements of Rosecrans.

In the utter absence of all reliable news, the army is full of rumors, according to which the rebel numbers are being augmented daily. A fight and defeat of Rosecrans has been reported three times to-day, and that he has been demolished by Lee in person, who has abandoned Richmond. I only mention these matters, as the rumors we have. No doubt you have the truth. The country is full of spies, and many so-called deserters are playing that role. Telegraphic news is frequently street talk within one hour of its arrival.

It is evident to all who observe closely that there are quite too many managers, just now, in Tennessee, and it will be some time before affairs can be regulated to run smoothly. As in Kentucky, the lukewarm patriots, who trim their sails to any squall, are exercising too much influence just now. They feted and dined the Confederate officers, took oaths, raised regiments, hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and are now delighting our officers with the superabundance of their courtesies. The dashing belles have doffed the red, white and red and mounted loyal colors, and may be seen, every day, accompanied by our gay lotharios, enjoying equestrian amusements, to the wonder of Union people and disgust of real rebels. It is safe to assert that the chief families of Knoxville are rebels.

Recruiting for the National Guard is going on rapidly. Seven new regiments are nearly full, and Crawford's 1st Tennessee regiment of artillery has already received 600. They are being armed as rapidly as raised, and will become a strong element for the defense of East Tennessee.

Notwithstanding the stringent orders of Gen. Burnside, and the vigilance of Gen. Carter, as Provost Marshall Gen. of Tenn., outrages are constantly being committed by the vindictive Tennesseeans. A man was shot at his own door, a few days since, and another, yesterday.

The Tennesseans seem to regard the occupation of East Tennessee as an opportunity to retaliate for their own grievances, and complain bitterly that they are not allowed to run riot through rebel property. On the other hand, loyal Tennesseeans are not able to comprehend that the negroes are free by an act of Congress, the Proclamation, Burnside's order regarding rebel property, and the conditions of Order No. 100. Many rebels believe it, however, and are driving their negroes into the streets; others are clamoring for their negroes, and the result is that much confusion prevails and much injustice is done. Some policy should be adopted to rectify both, and some certificate of freedom should be given to show that the negro's case has been adjudicated.

I have written regularly and forwarded when I could. Capt. Morris, it is believed, has gone to Camp Nelson to establish a tri-weekly mail. The telegraph is still silent.

While I write, news, without details, came from Charleston tending to confirm the rumors of an engagement ending unfavorably to Rosecrans. Our news from that quarter will be stale to you by the time this comes to hand, but whichever side may gain the day at Chattanooga will occupy East Tennessee in all probability. I will not venture to surmise what will become of the present incumbents, or where their staffs may fall, to indicate future movements.

Gen. Hartsuff left for the North this forenoon. His absence, although temporary, will be sorely felt by the people. His cool head and sound judgment can ill be spared just now, and there are none to take his place even for a time. His indefatigable skill in organizing, and acknowledged skill in commanding the 23d Army Corps, is complimented by Gen. Burnside as the finest in the service, and is now a matter of history even.

The miraculous ubiquity of Gen. Burnside will find the machinery running roughly in his absence. Gen. Carter is now in command of the post, Gilbert having accompanied his brigade.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 28, 1863.

Gen. Pope, and Col. Speed Butler, of his staff, passed through this city, on Saturday on his way to St. Louis.

Capt. Summerville, Assistant Provost Marshal of the 11th District, who was shot in three places by the K. G. C.'s, a few days since, while arresting deserters in Fayette county, has died of his wounds. He was a brave man, and a good officer.

Quite an enthusiastic Union Mass Meeting was held at Sullivan, Moultrie county, on the 17th inst. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Oglesby, Judge Emerson, and Capt. Post.

The Union people of Jacksonville were very much alarmed on Saturday, on account of a report that the Copperheads were again coming in on that day to burn the city. The alarm was groundless.

A Policeman, named Whipple, last night, attempted to arrest two Irishmen who were breaking into a flouring mill, in this city, when one of them struck him in the temple with a brick-bat, inflicting a fearful wound, and the other struck him on the back of the head with a club, felling him to the ground. They then took his club from him, upon which the policeman shot one Patrick Hays in the abdomen, and the other, it is supposed, in the thigh. The man shot in the thigh is not known. The policeman's wound was dressed in the Chenery House.

The train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad met with an accident coming down this morning. The sleeping-car and another got off the track, but were held by the strength of the coupling. The sleeping car was somewhat damaged, but no one was injured.

Lieut. Col. John S. Loomis, late Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry, vice Ward H. Lamon, left the State.

Brig. Gen. Grierson will visit Chicago before he leaves for the South. He will probably be in that city on Wednesday next.

The Governor has just received authority by telegraph to recruit his old regiments.

Judge A. L. Merriman, of the 16th (Peoria) Circuit, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of November.

Col. A. K. Johnson, of the 28th Illinois, resigned some time since, but the Government has refused to accept it.

The Great Western Railroad Company run trains from Decatur to Jacksonville and return, and from Decatur to Tolono and return, each day during the fair.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Memphis and in Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sept. 28, 1863.

The steamer Live Oak, with two hundred bales of cotton and advices to the 26th inst., has just arrived from below. Her news is unimportant. There is a report in Memphis that 8,000 Confederate troops are within ten miles of that place. It is doubtless false. Fifteen Government wagons going into Mississippi were robbed about ten miles from the city, giving foundation, probably, for the former report.

Latest news from Duvall's Bluff is to 8, a. m., of the 26th inst., and nothing important. Little Rock was stale, flat and unprofitable. The health of the troops in Arkansas is good, and they are indulging in hopes of having a good time in Little Rock this winter. Cairo is quiet.

CAIRO, Sept. 28.—The sanitary boat Clara Bell arrived this morning, having left Duvall's Bluff on Wednesday morning. There is nothing later from Little Rock. Cars came over the road from Little Rock on Monday and returned, but up to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning there had been no later arrival. All is quiet along the White River, and no guerillas. The health of the troops is good. The large freight steamer Maria Denning, used as a commissary boat for the last five months at Vicksburg and Young's Point, arrived en route for St. Louis for repairs.

By the steamer Lady Franklin, arrived this evening, we have the *Evening Bulletin* of the 26th inst. News unimportant. The Lady Franklin has 420 bales of cotton, part of which belongs to the Government.

Passengers report the capture of the noted guerilla, Gen. Richardson, on the night the boat left Memphis. He was caught in disguise in that city.

The Live Oak is just from Memphis with 800 passengers, a large portion of whom were furloughed Western troops; also 200 bales cotton, 21 hogsheads tobacco, and a lot of good freight.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 28, 1863.

The persevering efforts of our State authorities to secure the establishment of an hospital here, to which Wisconsin sick and wounded soldiers pining in Southern hospitals might be removed to hasten their recovery by restoration to the bracing air of their own State and care of friends, have been at last successful.

Mrs. Harvey (widow of the late lamented Governor) who has so faithfully labored for our soldiers in the hospitals at the South, recently went to Washington to urge the establishment of a convalescent hospital here. This morning was received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1863—8 o'clock p. m.
To Mrs. Governor Harvey:

I have ordered the establishment of an hospital at the Farwell House, in Madison, to be called the Harvey Hospital, in memory of your late lamented husband, the patriotic Governor of Wisconsin, who lost his life while caring for the wounded soldiers of the State.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

Last fall and spring the Copperhead orators sought to work on the fears of their partisans by assuring them of the protection of the Democratic party against the draft. The result in New York showed that they could not protect their friends against the laws. A new argument to vote the Copperhead ticket was urged at the Copperhead meeting Saturday, viz: that unless the Democrats carried the day, this fall, and got into power, they would be deprived of the right of voting by Lincoln's administration.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indiana State Fair.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28, 1863.

The Indiana State Fair opened under favorable auspices to-day, and a larger number of entries were made than at any fair since 18[illegible].

The halls are filled with machinery, and an unusual number of horses are here from adjoining States. It will not be in full blast before Wednesday.

Col. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, is making a capital Union speech to a large crowd, from the balcony of the Bates House.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrivals at New York and Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The America, from Bremen, via Southampton, 16th, has arrived.

The steamer Star had sailed from Clyde, to run the blockade, and two others were ready to follow.

Eighty of the Florida's crew had arrived at Cardiff, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Confederate loan was at 25 discount; consuls, 93 3-8@93 1-2 for money; French rentes, 69f. 15c. Erie shares, preferred, declined 9 per cent.; preferred shares declined 5; Illinois Central declined 5 1-2; U. S. 6s delivered, 1; Philadelphia and Reading shares declined 2, and Pennsylvania Railroad 3 1-2.

FRANCE—Fould was preparing a finance report, said to be very favorable.

The Russian reply to the last French note was received. The *Nation* says the tone of the Russian dispatch is very conciliatory, and does not revert to the discussion of the six points of the armistice nor the conference.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the attachment of the Florida will not be allowed to take place while she is in the Imperial dockyard.

The *Patrie* denies the statement that Slidell had left Biarritz for the East.

The *Times* of the 15th has an editorial on Canada, to the effect that she could no more exist as an independent nation, by the side of the United States, than a lamb by the side of a wolf. She has to choose between union with the United States and annexation to the United States; and it says, by the choice they make we shall abide.

The *Times* then puts the question to Canadians, who, it says, have shown an unwillingness to raise a reasonable force to resist invasion, which course will they choose—to fight freely for the defense of their own homes, or be dragged at the cannon's mouth to feed an allied struggle in the heart of a distant foreign and unhealthy country?

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There is good reason to believe that Lee is not anxious to press an engagement, and that if he should attempt a flank movement his labor will be vain. A large portion of our army is encamped near Culpepper.

A special to the New York *Times* says: Gen. Slocum, commanding the 12th Army Corps, has tendered his resignation to the President.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28.—A deserter was conducted into our lines, with surprising tales of the doings of the rebels in Richmond. Rumors flew about the city in all directions that the rebel capital was being evacuated, and that the whole rebel army was deserting Virginia and going south. This gained strength from admissions of a party of our men, who had escaped from Belle Isle and came into Williamsburg, Va., to Gen. Cudlerdonk, commanding the cavalry at that advance post on the Peninsula.

These men stated substantially the same facts as the deserter. Troops were known to be moving in large numbers through Richmond and going south.

From Hayti.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Opinione Nationale of Port Au Prince, of Sept. 12th, announces that the American Admiral on the West India station had made a demand on the Spanish authorities of Port Au Platte for reparation for damages inflicted upon American citizens in the sack of that city.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Mayor Opdyke has vetoed the Common Council's Draft Exempting Ordinance. That of the Board of Supervisors, is, however, in force.

A Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 28.—In the boat race, Hamill beat Ward in, out of sight, thirty-[illegible] minutes and fifty-five seconds.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Our Forces Still Fortifying.

THE REBELS MAKE NO DEMONSTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Latest advices from Rosecrans, dated yesterday p. m., state that the enemy has made no attack since the 21st, and Gen. Rosecrans is not now in any fear.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—Nashville trains from the front are bringing in wounded men and confederate prisoners.

Up to date, about 1,300 rebels have arrived here, among them Col. J. J. Scales, of the 30th Mississippi; Major J. C. Davis, 17th Tennessee; and W. D. C. Floyd, of McNair's brigade; five Captains and eighteen Lieutenants. One of the Captains was H. B. Sayers, Chief Engineer in Polk's corps.

Over 6,000 wounded have reached here since Wednesday. The churches and halls vacated some week since by sick and wounded soldiers, are again taken for the same purpose.

Communication by telegraph has not yet been opened with Chattanooga.

Guerillas are said to be very numerous near [illegible].

Major Fitz Gibbon of the 14th Michigan, arrived here to-night with thirty-eight prisoners. Among them are one Captain and two Lieutenants on Wheeler's Staff.

It is reported all quiet at the front, and our forces are still fortifying.

TO THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
NASHVILLE, Sept. 28, 1863.
To Chas. Randolph, Chicago.

There was but one section of the Board of Trade Battery in the fight. R. W. Pearsall was slightly wounded. Most of the 88th here are doing well. I will go to the front soon.

WM. BREWSTER,
Secretary Board of Trade War Com.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A special from Washington, says the *Republican* of to-day, says that dispatches which left Rosecrans' headquarters yesterday afternoon, announces that he occupies a natural stronghold from which he cannot be removed, and that the enemy has made no attack since the 21st.

Gen. Meigs, who arrived at Chattanooga on Saturday, upon invitation examined Rosecrans' defences, and says that nothing but siege can dislodge him, and the enemy is making no movement in that direction.

The *Republican* is silent on the subject of reinforcements having reached Rosecrans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The *Commercial's* correspondent gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than those by other correspondents. Our loss in artillery and baggage has been greatly exaggerated. All our divisions fought well. The army was drawn up around Rossville on Monday, in good order, awaiting an attack, but the enemy declining to offer battle, our army fell back and took up a strong position around Chattanooga. The soldiers are in good spirits. There is no lack of guns, ammunition or provisions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The *World's* special, dated Washington, September 27th, says: The good news received from General Rosecrans is interpreted by the official organ this morning, to mean that reinforcements had reached him, and that he may soon decide when he shall resume the offensive. It would be highly improper, at present, to reveal in full the nature of our present position, but it is of such a nature as to render an attack on our lines exceedingly improbable.

The Sanitary condition of the army is very satisfactory. It is generally thought that it was never in a better condition than at present.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—In a letter from Rosecrans' army, giving an account of skirmishing by Colonel Wilder's mounted troops previous to the great battle, no Illinois volunteers are reported in the list of killed, but the following are among the wounded:

George Bucd, 98th Ill., slightly.
[illegible]
William Patterson, 92d Ill., slightly.
Jas. Molosky, 92d Ill., slightly.
Jacob Mier, 92d Ill., slightly.
Corp. E. C. Winslow, 98th Ill., severely.
Sergt. Harry Fornia, 98d Ill., severely.
George Meals, 92d Ill., slightly.

Col. Sherman, of the 88th, telegraphs that Capts. Chickering and Sheridan, and Lieuts. McMurtrie and Griffin, of the 88th Illinois, were wounded in the late battle in Northern Georgia.

Lieut. Col. Chadbourne and Maj. Chandler were safe on Monday afternoon.

Gen. Lytle, commanding the brigade, was killed. This brigade went into the battle 1,400 strong, and came out with less than 500 men.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Isaac L. Clark, of the 96th Illinois, who was wounded in the recent battles, has since died.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 27.—Hon. H. W. Blodgett, of this city, has received a telegraphic dispatch, dated Nashville, from his brother, Adjutant Ed. Blodgett, to the effect that the 96th regiment was badly cut up; that Lieut. Col. Clarke was mortally wounded. Capt. A. Z. Blodgett was wounded in the shoulder, and Lieutenants Blowney and Clarkson were wounded in the head. Adjt. Blodgett only left here last Monday, and had not reached Nashville when he sent this dispatch. H. W. Blodgett and F. E. Clarke started early yesterday morning for the seat of war, to learn the truth of the matter, and to be in attendance upon their brothers and friends if the report proves true.

From Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The steamer Spaulding arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday, with dates from Charleston Bar to Friday morning. Nothing important had occurred. Gillmore was actively erecting siege guns. Bad weather had interfered with naval operations.

New Advertisements.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, having returned from the East, will be ready to receive her pupils for instruction in vocal music, on and after THURSDAY, October 1st, At her residence, 130 Cass street, North Division.

THE RUSH FOR EVERITT'S, 167 Lake st., still continues. The appreciative public have found where they can get a good thing at small cost. Cartes de Visite only $1 per dozen; colored, only $3. RAY BIAS, Agent.

TO PAINTERS.—The House and Sign Painters' Association (Bosses) are hereby notified that the amount due by them to the "Journeymen's Association" [illegible] Accept this as a receipt in full. By order. WM. FORREST, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITIZENS' CORPS.—You are hereby ordered to report at your Armory this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. By order. JOHN DYER, Orderly.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—A full assortment of Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Braids, and all kinds of ornamental Hair work of superior workmanship, can be found at BARROWS' Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, 33 South Clark street, up stairs. Post Office Box [illegible].

TO BUSINESS MEN AND THOSE SEEKING PLEASURE OR RECREATION.—We call attention to the Excursion over the Cincinnati Air Line, to CINCINNATI. Fare Round Trip, $[illegible], Tuesday, October 6th.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. There will be a special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, [illegible] A. M. BENNETT, R. P. T.

THERE ARE OPERATORS BY EDUCATION, taste, manners and habits, [illegible] SHAW [illegible]

NOTICE.—My friends will please take notice that I have accepted a situation with [illegible] & Co., [illegible] where I will be glad to see my friends. A. LAGOUR, French Cutter, formerly at No. 9 Dearborn street.

TRADE NOTICE.—I have this day sold my entire business, stock, good will, [illegible] to Mr. John R. Walsh, who will occupy my old location, [illegible] JNO. W. NORRIS. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1863.

PONIES, PONIES.—Just arrived a few CHOICE PONIES, Suitable for Ladies and Children, at [illegible].

ATTENTION—Chicago Light Guard. You are hereby ordered to appear at your Armory, [illegible]

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY AND BACK PAY, collected [illegible]

New Advertisements.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The Tailor's Protective Union take this mode of returning thanks to their employers for the prompt and cheerful assent to our amended BILL OF PRICES. The following are the names of those gentlemen who so honorably Responded to our Request. [illegible]

JOHN R. WALSH, WHOLESALE NEWS AGENT AND BOOKSELLER, Madison Street, Cor. of Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

Special Agent for [illegible] Daily Papers. AT OFFICE PRICES. Western Dealers supplied with everything in his line at the earliest moment. Price Lists Free, on Application. Periodical Dealers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa will find it to their interest to send for one of his Price Lists.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THEIR Dollar Kid Gloves, AT A. G. DOWNS & CO'S.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

WAGONS AND TRUCKS, A. E. BISHOP, Successor to H. Witbeck & Co. Having purchased the entire stock and trade of the late firm of H. Witbeck & Co., will continue the business at the Old Stand in all its branches. In connection with the Manufacturing, we have on sale a LARGE and carefully selected stock of Dry Wagon and Buggy Spokes, Hubs, &c., &c., Which will be sold at lowest cash prices. 16 South Jefferson St. near Randolph. A. E. BISHOP.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 298 LAKE STREET, Wrought Iron Pipe & Boiler Flues, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS, Steam and Water Gauges, Valves, Cocks, Whistles, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS AND WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS. Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, &c. Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 53 LAKE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLES, Carriage Trimmings, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting LEATHER. HOTT & HOOD, Patent Stretched and Riveted LEATHER BELTING.

STEAM TO LONDON.—The splendid British Iron Steamship CELLA, 2,000 TONS, CAPTAIN G. C. SMITH. Will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New York, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at 12 m., for LONDON, DIRECT. PRICE OF PASSAGE: First Cabin, Second Cabin, Steerage, [illegible] Payable in U. S. Currency. For passage, apply to J. WARRACK, 17 Lake st., Chicago. Or to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, 28 Broadway, N. Y. For Freight apply at 86 South st., N. Y. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

New Styles Fall Shawls, At $5.00 to $75.00, AT A. G. DOWNS & CO.'S.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of DUFFIELD & HILTON, Packers, Is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by John G. Hilton, who is authorized to sign the name in liquidation. Chicago, Sept. 8, 1863. CHAS. DUFFIELD. JOHN G. HILTON.

CHARLES DUFFIELD will continue the business, in the same house, under the name of DUFFIELD & CO., And will give especial attention to the curing of "Duffield's Celebrated Hams." His office is at TYLER, HELMER & CO'S BANK, southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 32 LAKE STREET, COR. OF WABASH AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. D. HARRIS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., 37 SOUTH WATER ST.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON Burglar and Fire-Proof SAFES! Improved Bank Locks. A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR FLAX SEED. [illegible]

STORAGE FOR SALT.—Good [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE WEST. SATINS, BLANKS, CURTAIN PAPERS, &c., FOR FALL TRADE, At Reduced Prices. These Goods have been bought in large quantities for cash, and will be sold at bargains. BEDDING OF ALL KINDS. MATTRESSES, COMFORTERS, BLANKETS, &c. LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, WINDOW SHADES, &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

REMOVAL. GEO. W. KING & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, REMOVED TO THE NEW STORE, 25 RIVER ST.

New Empress Cloths, ALL SHADES, AT A. G. DOWNS & CO.'S.

NEW COMIC SONG. Ha! Ha! Ha! That's So.

FIRST VERSE.
The Union cause is gaining ground,
And Southern sympathizers frown;
Our Vicksburg fight has passed to fame,
And with it, our brave General's name,
Ha, ha, ha, that's so too.
CHORUS—
All hail the Union, strong and true,
All hail our old Red, White and Blue,
Confusion to the traitor crew,
Ha, ha, ha, that's so too.

The above song has an ILLUSTRATED TITLE PAGE, representing a large, fat man, with outstretched arms, head thrown back, mouth open, laughing heartily at the success of the Union cause. It is the Best Comic Song Published, since the war began. Composed by J. P. WEBSTER. Price 30 cents. Send your orders to H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, CHICAGO, ILL.

AT WALSH'S. I.—GALA DAYS. By Gail Hamilton, author of "Country Living and Country Thinking." [illegible] IV.—FREEDOM AND WAR. Discourses on Topics suggested by the Times. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. [illegible] Copies of the above books will be mailed post free on receipt of the price. For sale by JOHN R. WALSH, News Agent and Bookseller, Corner Madison-st. and Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

LAND WARRANTS And Bounty Scrip Wanted, AT AN ADVANCE ON OTHER MARKETS. E. W. MORSE, Agent, Box 5180. OFFICE OF BUXTON & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets.

COMPETITION STILL LIVES. I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, NO. 57 LAKE STREET, Will give to CASH TRADE BETTER BARGAINS than can be found at any other Boot and Shoe House in the West. Orders promptly attended to.

S. L. BARRETT & CO. SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, And all kinds of Groceries, AT 22 Lake Street.

GROCERIES. C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE STREET.

SHERMAN HOUSE. [illegible]

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE [illegible]

2000 CAVALRY HORSES [illegible] HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTHWEST! OUR PRESENT MISCELLANEOUS STOCK OF PRINTS, DOMESTICS, WOOLENS, WORSTEDS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, Cloths, Cassimeres, LADIES' CLOTH, SHEEPS GREY, JEANS, PLAIN, TWILLED, AND FANCY FLANNELS, Linseys, Woolen Yarn, BLUE, GREY and WHITE BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY DESIRABLE GRADE, BUCKSKIN GOODS, BAGS, COTTON YARN, BATTING, WADDING, NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS, Sutler's Goods, SHAWLS, OF ALL LINE, WOOLEN HOSIERY, &c. &c., &c. IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN THE WEST. Our early purchases and consignments from Manufacturers, afford us special advantages which we extend to our Patrons. We invite an examination of our Goods and Prices. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 74 & 76 LAKE STREET. Orders promptly filled.

THE NEW FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS ARE NOW READY, AT STRYKER & CO'S, NO. 141 LAKE ST. Made of the best material, in SACKINGS, DOESKINS, FUR BEAVERS, AND CHINCHILLA CLOTHS. [illegible] SALE AND RETAIL [illegible] AT VERY LOW PRICES. And invite the attention of MERCHANTS VISITING OUR CITY to the inspection of our stock. A fine assortment of Long and Square Wool Shawls, JUST RECEIVED. BROCHE LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS. A LARGE INVOICE OF Fall Dress Goods, OF ALL KINDS, JUST OPENED. SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also a fine assortment of RIBBONS just received, comprising Velvet, Trimming, Bonnet, Quilled, Taffeta and Belt Ribbons. House Furnishing Goods in Great Variety. FLANNELS, CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery, Woolen Hoods, Sontags, Comforters and Nubias. All the best brands of HOOP SKIRTS. A full stock of the above Goods just opened. 1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, of English and Domestic manufacture at prices [illegible] Call and examine the above goods at 141 LAKE ST. STRYKER & CO.

ELEGANT SCOTCH PLAID POPLINS AT A. G. DOWNS & CO.'S.

D. APPLETON & CO. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY, ALBUM, FOR POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

The startling intelligence that the Emperor Alexander is about to confer a Constitution upon Poland, and the entire Russian Empire, comes to us from Paris, and was first announced in the paper *La France*. There is some doubt of its authenticity—and although it is an extreme measure, and apparently far in advance of the civilization of that country, we need not be very much surprised at it. Alexander is a bold, and wise statesman, as well as an absolute Monarch; and he has shown us aforetime that he is afraid of nothing which his own judgment approves.

His Enfranchisement of the serfs, was regarded by the timorous rulers of Europe, as a very dubious movement, pregnant it might be with revolution and anarchy. But he had taken the measure of his people, and sounded to their last depths the feelings and opinions of his own nobility respecting it—and believing that the time had come for him to do, what so many of his predecessors had attempted and failed to accomplish, he issued his ukase, and the next sun rose upon a liberated people, whose bondage had been commensurate with the duration of the Empire.

Those who have had the best opportunities of judging, agree that Alexander is not only a man of strong volition, but of large and liberal ideas. Like all of his race, he is bound by the will of Peter the Great, to extend, consolidate, and civilize his Empire; and if acting upon this extension policy, the hoofs of the Cossacks have thundered a little too near some of the European and Asiatic Capitals for the liking of their respective Sovereigns—shaking the balance of power in the former instance, and making England tremble for her East Indian possessions in the latter—it must be confessed also, that "will," or no "will," the other Great Powers have not been far behind her in the career of aggression, and territorial aggrandizement.

Russia never acts like any other power. She has her own schemes in accordance with the traditions of her ancient sovereigns, and her own diplomacy. It is by no means improbable that she has provoked the insurrection in Poland, and placed herself in antagonism with Europe, for the express purpose of bringing about the mighty change in her laws and government, which will be effected by the new Constitution. It was necessary to the security and increased power of Russia that she should retain Poland, as a part of her Empire. She found she could not rule that country by force, and military possession—nor could she very well, for her own interest, help to build it up into a distinct nationality, even, if the other powers were willing to stand by, and see it done. It only remained, therefore, for her to foment a Polish rebellion, and provoke the interference of Europe, in order that she might direct that interference to her own advantage, and make it accord with her own ideas and plans. How well she succeeded, so far, all the world knows. The European Powers demand that Poland shall be governed, constitutionally, under the authority of the Czar, and this is exactly what the Czar wants. His scheme for the constitutional government of Russia was devised long ago; and he will have nothing to fear from his crowned brethren if in extending this constitution to Russian possessions, he includes Poland in the category. They might continue to oppose his arbitrary rule of that country, and even—if he persisted—help the Poles to achieve their independence. But, as they only required of him to govern them constitutionally, they will be compelled to acquiesce in his new movement—and what is more, to add the weight of their authority and influence on his side, instead of on that of the insurgents.

The Poles may, therefore, continue in their rebellion—but they will loose the sympathy of the European sovereigns, who, for important reasons of their own, do not desire to see Poland an independent Kingdom.

The Proclamation by Russia of this extraordinary proposition will, if true, take all Europe aback—and make England and France, and the rest of the remonstrators look very small, and cheap, as they thus find themselves overreached by the diplomacy of the so-called barbaric power which they have of late so mercilessly snubbed. There is now, nothing in the pathway of Russia's success in this direction, and her shocking democracy will appal the world. In the new Constitution Alexander proposes to give Poland a local Diet, and the control of her municipal affairs, exacting however, as he designs to consolidate his Empire, that the Poles shall send deputies to the Imperial Legislature. The details of the scheme for the whole Empire have not yet transpired, but it is to be a species of Federalism framed upon the model of our own Government. Every Province is to have a Diet—like our State Legislatures—and the direction and management of all local affairs. The Federal Government—or Pan-Slavonic Diet—is to consist of a Senate of three hundred members, and a lower chamber of five hundred and fifty, and this is to represent, and rule over the entire Empire.

COPPERHEADS IGNORE THEIR FRIENDS.

It is pretended by the Copperhead newspapers that the South desires nothing so much as the defeat of their party in the North this fall. They have the impudence to allege that the success of the Republican party would be followed by the permanent separation of the North and South, and that the Republican leaders have this end in view. Our own denial of the falsehood will not have half the weight of a denial by the rebels themselves. This they have done repeatedly. Only a short time since, the Richmond *Enquirer* said: "Let Lee drive Meade into Washington and he will again raise the spirits of the Democracy," and later the Richmond *Whig* claims that if Rosecrans is beaten and driven back upon Nashville, the Vallandigham men in Ohio will easily elect their candidate. This latter announcement, although contained in an Associated Press dispatch, the Chicago *Times* suppressed entirely, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* altered it so that its meaning was entirely changed. The cowardly Copperhead prints dared not publish the statements of their own friends, working in their own behalf. They fear to let their deluded followers see Copperheadism as it is—the friend and ally of treason.

Union Mass Meeting.

A grand Union Mass Meeting will be held at De Kalb, on Thursday, the 1st of October, at which distinguished speakers will be in attendance. The staunch Union men of De Kalb are arranging for a genuine old fashioned home feast on this occasion. DeKalb is loyal to the core, and we trust that many of our Chicago friends will take this opportunity to be on hand at the rally.

The loyal men of Iroquois county will also have a mass meeting on Thursday, the 24th inst., to which every body is invited. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Hon. U. F. H. Bromwell, and other eloquent speakers will be present. Everywhere the fires of patriotism are glowing brightly all over the State. Copperheadism has seen its worst. Union men to the rescue!

Grand Union Mass Meeting at Bloom Station.

There is to be a grand Union Mass Meeting at Bloom Station, in this county, on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 1 o'clock p. m. Hon. I. N. Arnold, A. C. Hesing, D. D. Driscoll and others will address the meeting. Good music will be discoursed, and a good time generally is expected. Let all the people turn out.

[illegible] The following are the Republican candidates for State officers in Massachusetts: For Governor, Hon. John A. Andrew; Lieutenant Governor, John Joel Hayden, of Williamsburg; Attorney General, Hon. Dwight Foster, of Worcester; Secretary of State, Hon. Oliver Warner, of Northampton; State Auditor, Hon. Levi Reed, of Abington.

OUR DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

How to Treat the Rebel States.

STATE RIGHTS AND CONGRESSIONAL POWERS.

How to Govern the Rebel States Vacated.

We print below nearly entire the exhaustive and powerful review, furnished the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, by Hon. Charles Sumner, of "Our Domestic Relations," or "How to treat the Rebel States." The question is one of vital importance, and at the present stage of the rebellion must command the thoughtful attention of all loyal and thinking men who have the interest of the Republic at heart.

Mr. Sumner in his introduction states that the relations of the States to the National Government must be carefully considered to see by what process the transition from rebel forms may be most surely accomplished, and that in fixing the conditions of peace the dogma of State Rights must not be allowed to neutralize all that our arms have gained.

Four Military Governors have already been appointed by a simple letter from the Secretary of War. But if this can be done in four states it can be done in all, and it may be indefinite in duration. Hence the danger of the National Government crystalizing into a military despotism. In undertaking to set up military Governors we reverse the policy of the Republic as laid down by Jefferson and subject the civil to the military authority. These military governors are without direct sanction in the Constitution or in existing laws. He proceeds to say:

If it be true that the State governments have ceased to exist, then the way is prepared for the establishment of [illegible] In short, if a new government is to be supplied, it should be by Congress rather than by the President, and it should be according to established law rather than according to the mere will of any functionary, to the end that ours may be a government of law and not of men.

Of course, in ordinary times, and under ordinary circumstances, neither system of government would be valid. A State, in full enjoyment of its rights, would spurn a military governor or a Congressional governor. It would insist that its governor should be neither military nor Congressional, but such as its own people chose to elect; and nobody would question this right. The President does not think of sending a military governor to New York; nor does Congress think of establishing a provisional government in that State. It is only with regard to the Rebel States that this question arises. The occasion, then, for the exercise of this extraordinary power is found in the Rebellion. Without the Rebellion, there would be no talk of any governor, whether military or Congressional.

STATE RIGHTS.

And here it becomes important to consider the operations of the rebellion in opening the way to this question. To this end we must understand the relations between the States and the National Government, under the Constitution of the United States. As I approach this question of singular delicacy, let me say on the threshold, that for all those rights of States which are consistent with peace, security, and permanence of the Union, according to the objects grandly announced in the Preamble of the Constitution, I am the strenuous advocate, at all times and places. Never through any word or act of mine shall those rights be impaired; nor shall any of those other rights be called in question by which the States are held in harmonious relations as well with each other as with the Union. But while thus strenuous for all that justly belongs to the States, I cannot concede to them immunities inconsistent with that Constitution which is the supreme law of the land; nor can I admit the impeccability of States.

From a period even anterior to the Federal Constitution there has been a perverse pretention of State Rights, which has perpetually interfered with the unity of our Government. Throughout the Revolution this pretention was a check upon the powers of Congress, whether in respect to its armies or its finances; so that it was too often constrained to content itself with the language of advice or persuasion rather than of command. By the Declaration of Independence it was solemnly declared that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that as such, they have full powers to levy war, to contract alliances, to establish commerce; and to do all other acts which independent States may of right do." Thus by this original charter the early colonies were changed into independent States, under whose protection the liberties of the country were placed.

Early steps were taken to supply the deficiencies of this Government, which was effective only through the generous patriotism of the people. In July, 1778, two years after the Declaration, Articles of Confederation were framed, but they were not completely ratified by all the States till March, 1781. The character of this new government, which assumed the style of the "United States of America," will appear in the title of these Articles, which was as follows:—"Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia." By the second article it was declared, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." By the third article it was further declared, that "the said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties and their mutual and general welfare." By another article, a "committee of the States, or any nine of them," was authorized in the recess to execute the powers of Congress. The government thus constituted was a compact between sovereign States,—or, according to its precise language, "a firm league of friendship" between these States, administered, in the recess of Congress, by a "committee of the States." Thus did State Rights triumph.

But its imbecility soon became apparent. As early as December, 1782, a committee of Congress made an elaborate report on the refusal of Rhode Island, one of the States, to confer certain powers on Congress with regard to revenue and commerce. In April, 1783, an address of Congress to the States was put forth, appealing to their justice and plighted faith, and representing the consequence of a failure on their part to sustain the Government and provide for its wants. In April, 1784, a similar appeal was made to what were called "the several States," whose legislatures were recommended to vest "the United States in Congress assembled" with certain powers. In July, 1785, a committee of Congress made another elaborate report on the reason why the States should confer upon Congress powers therein enumerated, in the course of which it was urged, that, "unless the States act together, there is no plan of policy into which they can separately enter, which they will not be separately interested to defeat, and, of course, all their measures must prove vain and abortive." In February and March, 1786, there were two other reports of committees of Congress, exhibiting the failure of the States to comply with the requisitions of Congress, and the necessity for a complete accession of all the States to the revenue system. In October, 1786, there was still another report, most earnestly renewing the former appeals to the States. Nothing could be more urgent.

As early as July, 1782, even before the first report to Congress, resolutions were adopted by the State of New York, declaring "that the situation of these States is in a peculiar manner critical," and "that the radical source of most of our embarrassments is the want of sufficient power in Congress to effectuate that ready and perfect co-operation of the different States on which their immediate safety and future happiness depend." Finally, in September, 1786, at Annapolis, commissioners from several States, after declaring "the situation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united virtue and wisdom of all the members of the Confederacy," recommended the meeting of a Convention "to devise such further provision as shall appear necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." In pursuance of this recommendation, the Congress of the Confederation proposed a Convention "for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the United States of America, and reporting such alterations and amendments of the said articles of Confederation as the representatives met in such Convention shall judge proper and necessary to render them adequate to the preservation and support of the Union."

In pursuance of the call, delegates to the proposed Convention were duly appointed by the legislatures of the several States, and the Convention assembled at Philadelphia, in May, 1787. The present Constitution was the well-ripened fruit of their deliberations. In transmitting it to Congress, General Washington, who was the President of the Convention, in a letter bearing date September 17, 1787, made use of this very instructive language:

"It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. [illegible] In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, safety, perhaps our national existence.

G. WASHINGTON."

The Constitution was duly transmitted by Congress to the several legislatures, by which it was submitted to conventions of delegates "chosen in each State by the people thereof," who ratified the same. Afterwards Congress, by resolution, dated September 13, 1788, setting forth that the Convention had reported "a Constitution for the people of the United States," which had been duly ratified, proceeded to authorize the necessary elections under the new government.

The Constitution, it will be seen, was framed in order to remove the difficulties arising from State Rights. So paramount was this purpose, that, according to the letter of Washington, it was kept steadily in view in all the deliberations of the Convention, which did not hesitate to declare the consolidation of our Union as essential to our prosperity, safety, and perhaps our national existence. The unity of the government was expressed in the term "Constitution," instead of "Articles of Confederation between the States," and in the idea of "a more perfect Union," instead of a "league of friendship." It was also announced emphatically in the Preamble:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Not "we, the States," but "we, the people of the United States." Such is the beginning and origin of our Constitution. Here is no compact or league between States, involving the recognition of State rights; but a government ordained and established by the people of the United States for themselves and their posterity. This Government is not established by the States, nor is it established for the states; but it is established by the people, for themselves and their posterity. It is true that, in the organization of the Government, the existence of the States is recognized, and the original name of "United States" is preserved; but the sovereignty of the States is absorbed in the more perfect Union which was then established. There is but one sovereignty recognized, and this is the sovereignty of the United States. To the several States is left that special local control which is essential to the convenience and business of life, while to the United States as a plural unit, is allotted that commanding sovereignty which embraces and holds the whole country within its perpetual and irreversible jurisdiction.

This obvious character of the Constitution did not pass unobserved at the time of its adoption. Indeed, the Constitution was most strenuously opposed on the ground that the States were absorbed in the Nation. Patrick Henry protested against consolidated power. In the debates of the Virginia Convention he exclaimed:

"And here I would make this inquiry of those worthy characters who composed a part of the late Federal Convention. I am sure they were fully impressed with the necessity of forming a great consolidated Government, instead of a Confederation. That this is a consolidated Government is demonstrably clear; and the danger of such a Government is to my mind very striking. I have the highest veneration for these gentlemen; but, Sir, give me leave to demand, what right had they to say, We, the people? [illegible] who authorized them to speak the language of, We, the people, instead of We, the States?"

And again, at another stage of the debate, the same patriotic opponent of the Constitution declared succinctly:

"The question turns, Sir, upon that poor little thing, the expression, 'We, the people,' instead of the States of America."

In the same convention another patriotic opponent of the Constitution, George Mason, following Patrick Henry, said:

"Whether the Constitution is good or bad, the present clause clearly discovers that it is a National Government, and no longer a Confederation."

But against all this opposition, and in the face of this exposure, the Constitution was adopted, in the name of the people of the United States. Much, indeed, was left to the States; but it was no longer in their name that the Government was organized, while the miserable pretension of State "sovereignty" was discarded. Even in the discussions of the Federal Convention, Mr. Madison spoke thus plainly:

"Some contend that States are *sovereign*, when, in fact, they are only political societies. The States never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in Congress."

Graver words, especially when we consider the position of their author. They are substantially echoed by Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, afterwards Vice-President, who said:

"It appears to me that the States never were independent. They had only corporate rights."

Better words still fell from Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, known afterwards as a learned judge of the Supreme Court, and also for his Lectures on Law:

"Will a regard to State rights justify the sacrifice of the rights of men? If we proceed on any other foundation than the last, our building will neither be solid or lasting."

The argument was unanswerable then. It is unanswerable now. Do not elevate the sovereignty of the States against the Constitution of the United States. It is hardly less odious than the early pretension of sovereign power against Magna Charta, according to the memorable words of Lord Coke, as recorded by Rushworth:

"Sovereign power is no parliamentary word. In my opinion it weakens Magna Charta and all our statutes; for they are absolute without any saving of sovereign power; and shall we now add it, we shall weaken the foundation of law, and then the building must needs fall. Take we heed what we yield unto. Magna Charta is such a fellow that he will have no sovereign."

But the Constitution is our Magna Charta, which can bear no sovereign but itself, as you will see at once, if you will consider its character. And this practical truth was recognized at its formation, as may be seen in the writings of our Rushworth,—I refer to Nathan Dane, who was a member of Congress under the Confederation. He tells us plainly, that the terms "sovereign States," "State sovereignty," "State rights," "right of States," are not "constitutional expressions."

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

In the exercise of its sovereignty Congress is intrusted with large and peculiar powers. Take notice of them, and you will see how little of "sovereignty" is left to the States. Their simple enumeration is an argument against the pretension of State Rights. Congress may lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. It may borrow money on the credit of the United States; regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, throughout the United States; coin money, regulate the value thereof, and fix the standard of weights and measures; establish post offices and post roads; promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, make rules concerning captures on land and water; raise and support armies; provide and maintain a navy; make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; and make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States.

Such are the ample and diversified powers of Congress, embracing all those powers which enter into sovereignty. With the concession of these to the United States there seems to be little left for the several States. In the power to "declare war" and to "raise and support armies," Congress possesses an exclusive power, in itself immense and infinite, over persons and property in the several States, while by the power to "regulate commerce" it may put limits round about the business of the several States. And even in the case of the militia, which is the original military organization of the people, nothing is left to the States except "the appointment of officers," and the authority to train it "according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." It is thus that these great agencies are all intrusted to the United States, while the several States are subordinated to their exercise.

Constantly, and in everything, we behold the constitutional subordination of the States. But there are other provisions by which the States are expressly deprived of important powers. For instance: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or Confederation; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Or, if the States may exercise certain powers, it is only with the consent of Congress. For instance: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." Here is a magistral power accorded to Congress, utterly inconsistent with the pretensions of State rights. Then, again, "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress." Here, again, is a similar magistral power accorded to Congress, and, as if still further to deprive the States of their much vaunted sovereignty, the laws which they make with the consent of Congress are expressly declared to be subject "to the revision and control of the Congress." But there is another instance still. According to the Constitution, "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State;" and here mark the controlling power of Congress, which is authorized to "prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

SUPREMACY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

But there are five other provisions of the Constitution by which its supremacy is positively established. 1. "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." As Congress has the exclusive power to establish "an uniform rule of naturalization," it may, under these words of the Constitution, secure for its newly entitled citizens "all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," in defiance of State rights. 2. "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." According to these words, the States cannot even determine their associates, but are dependent in this respect upon the will of Congress. 3. But not content with taking from the States these important powers of sovereignty, it is solemnly declared that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, "shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Thus are State rights again subordinated to the national Constitution, which is erected into the paramount authority. 4. But this is done again by another provision, which declares that "the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution;" so that not only State laws are subordinated to the national Constitution, but the makers of State laws, and all other State officers, are constrained to declare their allegiance to the Constitution, thus placing the State, alike through its acts and its agents, in complete subordination to the sovereignty of the United States. 5. But this sovereignty is further proclaimed in the solemn injunction, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion." Here are duties of guaranty and protection imposed upon the United States, by which their position is fixed as the supreme power. There can be no such guaranty without the implied right to examine and consider the governments of the several States; and there can be no such protection without a similar right to examine and consider the condition of the several States: thus subjecting them to the rightful supervision and superintendence of the national Government.

Thus, whether we regard the large powers vested in Congress, the powers denied to the States absolutely, the powers denied to the States without the consent of Congress, or those other provisions which accord supremacy to the United States, we shall find the pretension of State sovereignty without foundation, except in the imagination or its partisans. Before the Constitution such sovereignty may have existed; it was declared in the articles of confederation; but since then it has ceased to exist. It has disappeared and been lost in the supremacy of the national Government, so that it can no longer be recognized. Perverse men, insisting that it still existed, and weak men, mistaking the shadow of former power for the reality, have made arrogant claims in its behalf. When the Constitution was proclaimed, and George Washington took his oath to support it as President, our career as a nation began, with all the unity of a nation. The States remained as living parts of the body, important to the national strength, and essential to those currents which maintain national life, but plainly subordinate to the United States, which then and there stood forth a nation, one and indivisible.

MISCHIEFS IN THE NAME OF STATE RIGHTS.

But the new government had hardly been inaugurated before it was disturbed by the pestilent pretension of State rights, which, indeed, has never ceased to disturb it since. Discontented with the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by that purest patriot, John Jay, under instructions from Washington, in 1794, aroused Virginia, even at that early day, to commence an opposition to its ratification, in the name of State Rights. Shortly afterwards appeared the famous resolutions of Virginia and those of Kentucky, usually known as the "Resolutions of '98," declaring that the National Government was [illegible] between the States, and claiming for the States the right to sit in judgment on the National Government, and to interpose, if they thought fit; all this, as you will see, in the name of State Rights. This pretension on the part of the States increased, till, at last, on the mild proposition to attach a prospective prohibition of slavery as a condition to the admission of Missouri into the Union as a new State, the opposition raged furiously, even to the extent of menacing the existence of the Union; and this, too, was done in the name of State Rights. Ten years later, the pretension took the familiar form of Nullification, insisting that our Government was only a compact of States, any one of which was free to annul an act of Congress at its own pleasure; and all this in the name of State Rights. For a succession of years afterwards, at the presentation of petitions against Slavery—petitions for the recognition of Hayti—at the question of Texas—at the Wilmot Proviso, at the admission of California as a free State—at the discussion of the compromises of 1850—at the Kansas question—the Union was menaced; and always in the name of State Rights. The menace was constant, and it sometimes showed itself on small as well as great occasions, but always in the name of State Rights. When it was supposed that Fremont was about to be chosen President, the menace became louder, and mingling with it was the hoarse mutter of war; and all this audacity was in the name of State Rights.

But in the autumn of 1860, on the election of Mr. Lincoln, the case became much worse. Scarcely was the result of this election known by telegraph before the country was startled by other intelligence, to the effect that certain States at the South were about to put in execution the long pending threat of secession, of course in the name of State Rights. First came South Carolina, which, by an ordinance adopted in a State convention, undertook to repeal the original act by which the Constitution was adopted in this State, and to declare that the State had ceased to be one of the States of the Union. At the same time a Declaration of Independence was put forth by this State, which proceeded to organize itself as an independent community. This example was followed successively by other States, which, by formal acts of secession, undertook to dissolve their relations with the Union, always, be it understood, in the name of State Rights. A new Confederation was formed by these States, with a new Constitution, and Jefferson Davis at its head; and the same oaths of loyalty by which the local functionaries of all these States had been bound to the Union were now transferred to this new Confederation—of course, in utter violation of the Constitution of the United States, but always in the name of State Rights. The ordinances of secession were next maintained by war, which beginning with the assault upon Fort Sumter, convulsed the whole country, till, at last, all the States of the new Confederation, are in open rebellion, which the Government of the United States is now exerting its energies, mustering its forces, and taxing its people to suppress. The original claim, in the name of State Rights, has swollen to all the proportions of an unparalleled war, which, in the name of State Rights, now menaces the national life.

But the pretensions in the name of State Rights are not all told. While the ordinances of secession were maturing, and before they were yet consummated, Mr. Buchanan, who was then President, declined to interfere, on the ground that what had been done was done by States, and that it was contrary to the theory of our government "to coerce a State." Thus was the pretension of State Rights made the apology for imbecility. Had this President then interfered promptly and loyally, it cannot be doubted that this whole intolerable crime might have been trampled out forever. And now, when it is proposed that Congress shall organize governments in these States, which are absolutely without loyal governments, we are met by the objection founded on State Rights. The same disastrous voice which from the beginning of our history has sounded in our ears still makes itself heard; but, alas! it is now on the lips of our friends. Of course, just in proportion as it prevails will it be impossible to establish the Constitution again throughout the rebel States. State Rights are madly triumphant, if, first, in their name rebel governments can be organized, and then, again, in their name Congressional governments to displace the rebel governments can be resisted. If they can be employed, first to sever the States from the Union, and then to prevent the Union from extending its power over them, State Rights are at once a sword and buckler to the rebellion. It was through the imbecility of Mr. Buchanan that the States were allowed to use the sword. God forbid that now, through any similar imbecility of Congress, they shall be allowed to use the buckler!

SHALL CONGRESS ASSUME JURISDICTION OF THE REBEL STATES?

And now, in this discussion, we are brought to the practical question which is destined to occupy so much of public attention. It is proposed to bring the action of Congress to bear directly upon the rebel States. This may be by the establishment of provisional governments under the authority of Congress, or simply by making the admission or recognition of the States depend upon the action of Congress. The essential feature of this proposition is, that Congress shall assume jurisdiction of the rebel States. A bill authorizing provisional governments in these States was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Harris of the State of New York, and was afterwards reported from the Judiciary Committee of that body; but it was left with the unfinished business, when the late Congress expired on the 4th of March. The opposition to this proposition, so far as I understand it, assumes two forms: first, that these States are always to be regarded as States, with State rights, and therefore cannot be governed by Congress; and, secondly, that, if any government is to be established over them, it must be simply a military government, with a military Governor, appointed by the President, as in the case with Tennessee and North Carolina. But State rights are as much disturbed by a military government as by a Congressional government. The local government is as much set aside in one case as in the other. If the President, within State limits, can proceed to organize a military government to exercise all the powers of the State, surely Congress can proceed to organize a civil government within the same limits for the same purpose; nor can any pretension of State Rights be effective against Congress more than against the President. Indeed, the power belongs to Congress by a higher title than it belongs to the President: first, because a civil government is more in harmony with our institutions, and, wherever possible, is required; and, secondly, because there are provisions of the Constitution under which this power is clearly derived.

Assuming, then, that the pretension of State Rights is as valid against one form of government as against the other, and still further assuming, that, in the case of military governments, this pretension is practically overruled by the President at least, we are brought again to consider the efficacy of this pretension when advanced against Congressional governments.

It is argued that the Acts of Secession are inoperative and void, and that therefore the States continue precisely as before, with their local constitutions, laws, and institutions in the hands of traitors, but totally unchanged, and ready to be quickened into life by returning loyalty. Such, I believe, is a candid statement of the pretension for State Rights against Congressional governments, which, it is argued, cannot be substituted for the State governments.

In order to prove that the rebel States continue precisely as before, we are reminded that Andrew Johnson continued to occupy his seat in the Senate, after Tennessee had adopted its Act of Secession and embarked in rebellion, and that his presence testified to the fact that rebel Tennessee was still a State of the Union. No such conclusion is authorized by the incident in question. There are two principles of parliamentary law long ago fixed: first, that the power once conferred by an election to Parliament is irrevocable, so that it is not affected by any subsequent change in constituency; and, secondly, that a member, when once chosen, is a member for the whole kingdom, becoming thereby, according to the words of an early author, not merely knight or burgess of the county or borough which elected him, but knight or burgess of England. If these two principles are not entirely inapplicable to our political system, then the seat of Andrew Johnson was not in any respect affected by the subsequent madness of his State, nor can the legality of his seat be any argument for his State.

We are also reminded that during the last session of Congress two Senators from Virginia represented that State in the Senate; and the argument is pressed, that no such representation should be valid, if the State government of Virginia was vacated. This is a mistake. Two things are established by the presence of these Senators in the National Senate; first, that the old State government of Virginia is extinct, and, secondly, that a new government has been set up in its place. It was my fortune to listen to one of these Senators while he earnestly denounced the idea that a State government might disappear, and I could not but think, that he strangely forgot the principle to which he owed his seat in the Senate,—as men sometimes forget a benefactor.

It is true, beyond question, that the Acts of Secession are all inoperative and void against the Constitution of the United States. Though [illegible] in successive conventions, sanctioned in various forms, and maintained ever since by bloody war, these acts—no matter by what name they may be called—are all equally impotent to withdraw an acre of territory or a single inhabitant from the rightful jurisdiction of the United States. But while thus impotent against the United States, it does not follow that they were equally impotent in the work of self destruction. Clearly, the rebels, by utmost efforts, could not impair the national jurisdiction; but it remains to be seen if their enmity did not act back with fatal rebound upon those very State Rights in behalf of which they commenced their treason.

STATE SUICIDE.

It is sometimes said that the States themselves committed suicide, so that as States they ceased to exist, leaving their whole jurisdiction open to the occupation of the United States under the Constitution. This assumption is founded on the fact that, whatever may be the existing governments in these States, they are in no respect constitutional, and since the State itself is known by the government with which its life is intertwined, it must cease to exist constitutionally when its government no longer exists constitutionally. Perhaps, however, it would be better to avoid the whole question of the life or death of the State, and to content ourselves with an inquiry into the condition of its government. It is not easy to say what constitutes that entity which we call a State; nor is the discussion much advanced by any theory with regard to it. To my mind it seems a topic fit for the old schoolmen or a modern debating society; and yet, considering the part it has already played in this discussion, I shall be pardoned for a brief allusion to it.

There are well known words which ask and answer the question, "What constitutes a State?" But the scholarly poet was not thinking of a "State" of the American Union. Indeed, this term is various in its use. Sometimes it stands for civil society itself. Sometimes it is the general name for a political community, not unlike "nation" or "country," as where our fathers, in the resolution of Independence, which preceded the Declaration, spoke of the "State of Great Britain." Sometimes it stands for the Government—as when Louis XIV., at the height of his power, exclaimed, "The State, it is I"; or when Sir Christopher Hatton, in the famous farce of "The Critic," ejaculates—

"Oh, pardon me, if my conjecture's rash
But I surmise—— the State——
Some danger apprehends."

Among us the term is most known as the technical name for one of the political societies which compose our Union. Of course, when used in the latter restricted sense, it must not be confounded with the same term when used in a different and broader sense. But it is obvious that some persons attribute to the one something of the qualities which can belong only to the other. Nobody has suggested, I presume, that any "State" of our Union has, through rebellion, ceased to exist as a civil society, or even as a political community. It is only as a State of the Union, armed with State rights, or at least as a local government, which annually renews itself, as the snake its skin, that it can be called in question. But it is vain to challenge for the technical "State," or for the annual government, that immortality which belongs to civil society. The one is an artificial body, the other is a natural body; and while the first, overwhelmed by insurrection or war, may change or die, the latter can change or die only with the extinction of the community itself, whatever may be its name or its form.

It is because of confusion in the use of this term that there has been so much confusion in the political controversies where it has been employed. But nowhere has this confusion led to greater absurdity than in the pretension which has been recently made in the name of State Rights—as if it were reasonable to attribute to a technical "State" of the Union that immortality which belongs to civil society.

From approved authorities it appears that a "State," even in a broader signification, may lose its life. Mr. Phillimore, in his recent work on International Law, says: "A State, like an individual, may die," and among the various ways, he says, "by its subjection and the donation of itself to another country." But in the case of our Rebel States there has been a plain submission and donation of themselves—effective, at least, to break the continuity of government, if not to destroy that immortality which has been claimed. Nor can it make any difference, in breaking this continuity, that the submission and donation, constituting a species of attornment, were to enemies at home rather than to enemies abroad—to Jefferson Davis rather than to Louis Napoleon. The thread is snapped in one case as much as in the other. But a change of form in the actual government may be equally effective. Cicero speaks of a change so complete as "to leave no image of a State behind." But this is precisely what has been done throughout the whole rebel region: there is no image of a constitutional State left behind. Another authority, Aristotle, whose words are always weighty, says that the form of the State being changed, the State is no longer the same, as the harmony is not the same when we pass from the Dorian mood into the Phrygian. But if ever an unlucky people modulated out of one mood into another, it was our rebels, when they undertook to modulate out of the harmonies of the Constitution into their bloody discords.

Without stopping further for these diversions, I content myself with the testimony of Edmund Burke, who, in a striking passage, which seems to have been written for us, portrays the extinction of a political community; but I quote his eloquent words rather for suggestion than for authority:

"In a state of rude nature there is no such thing as a people. A number of men in themselves have no collective capacity. The idea of a people is the idea of a corporation. It is wholly artificial, and made, like all other legal fictions, by common agreement. What the particular nature of that agreement was is collected from the form into which the particular society has been cast. Any other is not their covenant. When men, therefore, break up the original compact or agreement which gives its corporate form and capacity to a State, they are no longer a people; they have no longer a corporate existence; they have no longer a legal coactive force to bind within, nor a claim to be recognized abroad. They are a number of vague, loose individuals, and nothing more. With them all is to begin again. Alas, they little know how many a weary step is to be taken before they can form themselves into a mass which has a true politic personality."

If that great master of eloquence could be heard, who can doubt that he would blast our rebel States, as senseless communities who have sacrificed that corporate existence which makes them living, component members of our Union of States?

STATE FORFEITURE.

But again it is sometimes said, that the States, by their flagrant treason, have forfeited their rights as States, so as to be civilly dead. It is a patent and indisputable fact, that this gigantic treason was inaugurated with all the forms of law known to the States; that it was carried forward not only by individuals, but also by States, so far as States can perpetrate treason; that the States pretended to withdraw bodily in their corporate capacities; that the rebellion, as it showed itself, was by States as well as in States; that it was the Government of States as well as by the people of States; and that, to the common observer, the crime was consummated by the several corporations as well as by the individuals of whom they were composed. From this fact, obvious to all, it is argued that since, according to Blackstone, "a traitor hath abandoned his connection with society, and hath no longer any right to the advantages which before belonged to him purely as a member of the community," by the same principle the traitor State is no longer to be regarded as a member of the Union. But it is not necessary, on the present occasion, to insist on the application of any such principle to States.

STATE ABDICATION.

Again it is said that the States by their treason and rebellion, levying war upon the National Government, have abdicated their places in the Union; and here the argument is upheld by the historic example of England at the Revolution of 1688, when, on the flight of James II. and the abandonment of his kingly duties, the two Houses of Parliament voted that the monarch, "having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, has abdicated the Government, and that the throne had thereby become vacant."* But it is not necessary to rely on any allegation of abdication, applicable as it may be.

RIGHTFUL GOVERNMENT IN THE REBEL STATES VACATED.

It only remains to see things as they are, and not seek to substitute theory for fact. On this important question I discard all theory, whether it be of State suicide or State forfeiture or State abdication, on the one side, or of State rights, immortal and unimpeachable, on the other side. Such discussions are only endless mazes in which a whole Senate may be lost. And in discarding all theory, I discard also the question of *de jure*,—whether, for instance, the rebel States, while the rebellion is flagrant, are *de jure* States of the Union, with all the rights of States. It is enough, that, for the time being, and in the absence of a loyal government, they can take no part and perform no function in the Union, so that they cannot be recognized by the National Government. The reason is plain. There are in these States no local functionaries bound by constitutional oaths, so that, in fact, there are no constitutional functionaries; and since the State government is necessarily composed of such functionaries, there can be no State government. Thus, for instance, in South Carolina, Pickens and his associates may call themselves the Governor and Legislature, and in Virginia, Letcher and his associates may call themselves Governor and Legislature, but we cannot recognize them as such. Therefore to all pretensions in behalf of State governments in the rebel States I oppose the simple fact, that for the time being no such governments exist. The broad spaces once occupied by those governments are now abandoned and vacated.

That patriot Senator, Andrew Johnson,—faithful among the faithless, the Abdiel of the South,—began his attempt for reorganization of Tennessee by an address as early as the 18th of March, 1862, in which he made use of these words:

"I find most, if not all, of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State and subversive of her national allegiance."

In employing the word "vacated," Mr. Johnson hit upon the very term which in the famous resolution of 1688, was held to be most effective in dethroning King James. After declaring that he had abdicated the Government, it was added, "that the throne had thereby become vacant," on which Macaulay happily remarks:

"The word abdication conciliated politicians of a more timid school. To the real statesman the simple important clause was that which declared the throne vacant; and if that clause could be carried, he cared little by what preamble it might be introduced."

And the same simple principle is now in issue. It is enough that the rebel States be declared vacated, as in fact they are, by all local government which we are bound to recognize, so that the way is open to the exercise of a rightful jurisdiction.

TRANSITION TO RIGHTFUL GOVERNMENT.

And here the question occurs, How shall this rightful jurisdiction be established in the vacated States? Some there are, so impassioned for State rights, and so anxious for forms even at the expense of substance, that they insist upon the instant restoration of the old State governments in all their parts, through the agency of loyal citizens, who meanwhile must be protected in this work of restoration. But, assuming that all this is practicable, as it clearly is not, it attributes to the loyal citizens of a rebel State, however few in numbers,—it may be an insignificant minority,—a power clearly inconsistent with the received principle of popular government that the majority must rule. The seven voters of Old Sarum were allowed to return two members of Parliament, because this place,—once a Roman fort, and afterwards a sheepwalk,—many generations before, at the early beginning of the House of Commons, had been entitled to this representation; but the argument for State Rights assumes that all these rights may be lodged in voters as few in number as ever controlled a rotten borough of England.

Pray, admitting that an insignificant minority is to organize the new Government, how shall it be done? and by whom shall it be set in motion? In putting these questions I open the difficulties. As the original Government has ceased to exist, and there are none who can be its legal successors, so as to administer the requisite oaths, it is not easy to see how the new Government can be set in motion without a resort to some revolutionary proceeding, instituted either by the citizens or by the military power,—unless Congress, in the exercise of its plenary powers, should undertake to organize the new jurisdiction.

But every revolutionary proceeding is to be avoided. It will be within the recollection of all familiar with our history, that our fathers, while regulating the separation of the Colonies from the parent country, were careful that all should be done according to the forms of law, so that the thread of legality should continue unbroken. To this end the Continental Congress interfered by a superintending direction. But the Tory argument in that day denied the power of Congress as earnestly as it denies this power now. Mr. Duane, of the Continental Congress, made himself the mouth-piece of this denial:

"Congress ought not to determine a point of this sort about instituting government. What is it to Congress how justice is administered? You have no right to pass the resolution, any more than Parliament has. How does it appear that no favorable answer is likely to be given to our petitions?"

In spite of this argument, the Congress of that day undertook, by formal resolutions, to indicate the process by which the new Governments should be constituted.

If we seek, for our guidance, the principle which entered into this proceeding of the Continental Congress, we shall find it in the idea, that nothing must be left to illegal or informal action, but that all must be done according to rules of constitution and law previously ordained. Perhaps this principle has never been more distinctly or powerfully enunciated than by Mr. Webster, in his speech against the Dorr Constitution in Rhode Island. According to him, this principle is a fundamental part of what he calls our American system, requiring that the right of suffrage shall be prescribed by *previous law*, including its qualifications, the time and place of its exercise, and the manner of its exercise, and then again, that the results are to be certified to the central power by some certain rule, by some known public officers, in some clear and definite form, to the end that two things may be done: first, that every man entitled to vote may vote; secondly, that his vote may be sent forward and counted, and so he may exercise his part of sovereignty, in common with his fellow-citizens. Such, according to Mr. Webster, are the minute forms which must be followed, if we would impart to the result the crowning character of law. And here are other positive words from him on this important point:

"We are not to take the will of the people from public meetings, nor from [illegible]

"Is it not obvious enough, that men cannot get together and count themselves, and say they are so many hundreds and so many thousands, and judge of their own qualifications, and call themselves the people, and set up a government? Why, another set of men, forty miles off, on the same day, with the same propriety, with as good qualifications, and in as large numbers, may meet and set up another government [illegible]

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to ascertain the will of the people on a new exigency, or a new state of things, or of opinion, the legislative power provides for that ascertainment by an ordinary act of legislation.

"What do I contend for? I say that the will of the people must prevail, when it is ascertained; but there must be some legal and authentic mode of ascertaining that will; and then the people may make what government they please.

"All that is necessary here is, that the will of the people should be ascertained by some regular rule of proceeding, prescribed by previous law. [illegible] do not contemplate a case in which a resort will be necessary to proceedings aliunde, or outside of the law and the Constitution, for the purpose of amending the frame of government."

CONGRESS THE TRUE AGENT.

But, happily, we are not constrained to any such revolutionary proceeding. The new governments can all be organized by Congress, which is the natural guardian of people without any immediate government, and within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, with the State governments already vacated by rebellion, the Constitution becomes, for the time, the supreme and only law, binding alike on President and Congress, so that neither can establish any law or institution incompatible with it. And the whole rebel region, deprived of all local government, lapses under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, precisely as any other territory; or, in other words, the lifting of the local governments leaves the whole vast region without any other government than Congress, unless the President should undertake to govern it by military power. Startling as this proposition may seem, especially to all who believe that "there is a divinity that doth hedge" a State, hardly less than a king, it will appear, on careful consideration, to be as well founded in the Constitution as it is simple and natural, while it affords an easy and constitutional solution to our present embarrassments.

I have no theory to maintain, but only the truth; and in presenting the argument for Congressional government, I simply follow teachings which I cannot control. The wisdom of Socrates, in the words of Plato, has aptly described these teachings, when he says:

"These things are secured and bound, even if the expression be somewhat too rude, with iron and adamant; and unless you or some one more vigorous than you can break them, it is impossible for any one speaking otherwise than I now speak to speak well: since, for my part, I have always the same thing to say, that I know not how these things are, but that of all with whom I have ever discoursed, as now, not one is able to say otherwise and to maintain himself."

Show me that I am wrong—that this conclusion is not founded in the Constitution, and is not sustained by reason—and I shall at once renounce it; for, in the present condition of affairs, there can be no pride of opinion which must not fall at once before the sacred demands of country. Not as a partisan, not as an advocate, do I make this appeal; but simply as a citizen, who seeks, in all sincerity, to offer his contribution to the establishment of that policy by which Union and Peace may be restored.

THREE SOURCES OF CONGRESSIONAL POWER.

If we look at the origin of this power in Congress, we shall find that it comes from three distinct fountains, any one of which is ample to supply it. Three fountains, generous and hospitable, will be found in the Constitution ready for this occasion.

First. From the necessity of the case, *ex necessitate rei*, Congress must have jurisdiction over every portion of the United States where there is no other government; and since in the present case there is no other government, the whole region falls within the jurisdiction of Congress. This jurisdiction is incident, if you please, to that guardianship and eminent domain which belong to the United States with regard to all its territory and the people thereof, and it comes into activity when the local government ceases to exist. It can be questioned only in the name of the local government; but since this government has disappeared in the rebel States, the jurisdiction of Congress is uninterrupted there. The whole broad rebel region is *tabula rasa*, or "a clean slate," where Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, may write the laws. In adopting this principle, I follow the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States in determining the jurisdiction of Congress over the Territories. Here are the words of Chief Justice Marshall:

"Perhaps the power of governing a territory belonging to the United States, which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government, may result, necessarily, from the facts that it is not within the jurisdiction of any particular State and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States. The right to govern may be the natural consequence of the right to acquire territory."

If the right to govern may be the natural consequence of the right to acquire territory, surely, and by much stronger reason, this right must be the natural consequence of the sovereignty of the United States wherever there is no local government.

Secondly. This jurisdiction may also be derived from the *Rights of War*, which surely are not less abundant for Congress than for the President. If the President, disregarding the pretension of State Rights, can appoint military governors within the Rebel States, to serve a temporary purpose, who can doubt that Congress can exercise a similar jurisdiction? That of the President is derived from the war-powers; but these are not sealed to Congress. If it be asked where in the Constitution such powers are bestowed upon Congress, I reply, that they will be found precisely where the President now finds his powers. But it is clear that the powers to "declare war," to "suppress insurrection," and to "support armies," are all ample for this purpose. It is Congress that conquers; and the same authority that conquers must govern. Nor is this authority derived from any strained construction; but it springs from the very heart of the constitution. It is among those powers, latent in peace, which war and insurrection call into being, but which are as intrinsically constitutional as any other power.

Even if not conceded to the President, these powers must be conceded to Congress. Would you know their extent? They will be found in the authoritative texts of Public Law—in the works of Grotius, Vattel, and Wheaton. They are the powers conceded by civilized society to nations at war, known as the Rights of War, at once multitudinous and minute, vast and various. It would be strange, if Congress could organize armies and navies to conquer, and could not also organize governments to protect.

De Tocqueville, who saw our institutions with so keen an eye, remarked, that, since, in spite of all political fictions, the preponderating power resided in the State Governments and not in the National Government, a civil war here "would be nothing but a foreign war in disguise." Of course the natural consequence would be to give the National Government in such a civil war all the rights which it would have in a foreign war. And this conclusion from the observation of the ingenious publicist has been practically adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States in those recent cases where this tribunal, after the most learned argument, followed by the most careful consideration, adjudged, that, since the Act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the National Government has been waging "a territorial civil war," in which all property afloat belonging to a resident of the belligerent territory is liable to capture and condemnation as lawful prize. But surely if the National Government may stamp upon all residents in this belligerent territory the character of foreign enemies, so as to subject their ships and cargoes to the penalties of confiscation, it may perform the milder service of making all needful rules and regulations for the government of this territory under the Constitution, so long as may be requisite for the sake of peace and order; and since the object of war is "indemnity for the past and security for the future," it may do everything necessary to make these effectual. But it will not be enough to crush the Rebellion. Its terrible root must be exterminated, so that it may no more flaunt in blood.

Thirdly. But there is another source for this jurisdiction which is common alike to Congress and the President. It will be found in the constitutional provision, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion." Here, be it observed, are words of guaranty and an obligation of protection. In the original concession to the United States of this twofold power there was an open recognition of the ultimate responsibility and duty of the National Government, conferring jurisdiction above all pretended State rights; and now the occasion has come for the exercise of this twofold power thus solemnly conceded. The words of twofold power and corresponding obligation are plain and beyond question. If there be any ambiguity, it is only as to what constitutes a republican form of government. But for the present this question does not arise. It is enough that a wicked rebellion has undertaken to detach certain States from the Union, and to take them beyond the protection and sovereignty of the United States, with the menace of seeking foreign alliance and support, even at the cost of every distinctive institution. It is well known that Mr. Madison anticipated this precise danger from slavery, and upheld this precise grant of power in order to counteract this danger. His words, which will be found in a yet unpublished document, produced by Mr. Collamer in the Senate, seem prophetic.

Among the defects which he remarked in the old Confederation was what he called "want of guaranty to the States of their constitutions and laws against internal violence." In showing why this guaranty was needed, he says, that, "according to republican theory, right and power, being both vested in the majority, are held to be synonymous; according to fact and experience, a minority may, in an appeal to force, be an overmatch for the majority;" and he then adds, in words of wonderful prescience, "where slavery exists the republican theory becomes still more fallacious." This was written in April, 1787, before the meeting of the Convention that formed the National Constitution. But here we have the origin of the very clause in question. The danger which this statesman foresaw is now upon us. When a state fails to maintain a republican government with officers sworn according to the requirements of the Constitution, it ceases to be a constitutional State. The very case contemplated by the Constitution has arrived, and the National Government is invested with plenary powers, whether of peace or war. There is nothing in the storehouse of peace, and there is nothing in the arsenal of war, which it may not employ in the maintenance of this solemn guaranty, and in the extension of that protection against invasion to which it is pledged. But this extraordinary power carries with it a corresponding duty. Whatever shows itself dangerous to a republican form of government must be removed without delay or hesitation; and if the evil be slavery, our action will be bolder when it is known that the danger was foreseen.

In reviewing these three sources of power, I know not which is most complete. Either would be ample alone; but the three together are three times ample. Thus, out of this triple fountain, or, if you please, by this triple cord, do I derive the power of Congress over the vacated rebel States.

But there are yet other words of the constitution which cannot be forgotten: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." Assuming that the rebel States are no longer *de facto* States of this Union, but that the territory occupied by them is within the jurisdiction of Congress, then these words become completely applicable. It will be for Congress, in such way as it shall think best, to regulate the return of these States to the Union, whether in time or manner. No special form is prescribed. But the vital act must proceed from Congress. And here again is another testimony to that Congressional power which, under the Constitution, will restore the Republic.

UNANSWERABLE REASONS FOR CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Against this power I have heard no argument which can be called an argument. There are objections founded chiefly in the baneful pretension of State Rights; but these objections are animated by prejudice rather than reason. Assuming the impeccability of the States, and openly declaring that States, like kings, can do no wrong, while, like kings, they wear the "round and top of sovereignty," politicians treat them with most mistaken forbearance and tenderness, as if these rebel corporations could be dandled into loyalty. At every suggestion of rigor State Rights are invoked, and we are vehemently told not to destroy the States, that all that Congress proposes is simply to recognize the actual condition of the States and to undertake their temporary government, by providing for the condition of political syncope into which they have fallen, and, during this interval, to substitute its own constitutional powers for the unconstitutional powers of the rebellion. Of course, therefore, Congress will blot no star from the flag, nor will it obliterate any State liabilities. But it will seek, according to its duty, in the best way, to maintain the great and real sovereignty of the Union, by upholding the flag unsullied, and by enforcing everywhere within its jurisdiction the supreme law of the Constitution.

At the close of an argument already too long drawn out, I shall not stop to array the considerations of reason and expediency in behalf of this jurisdiction; nor shall I dwell on the inevitable influence that it must exercise over slavery, which is the motive of the rebellion. To my mind nothing can be clearer, as a proposition of constitutional law, than that everywhere within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government slavery is impossible. The argument is as brief as it is unanswerable. Slavery is so odious that it can exist only by virtue of positive law, plain and unequivocal; but no such words can be found in the Constitution. Therefore, slavery is impossible within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government. For many years I have had this conviction, and have constantly maintained it. I am glad to believe that it is implied, if not expressed, in the Chicago Platform. Mr. Chase, among our public men, is known to accept it sincerely. Thus, slavery in the Territories is unconstitutional; but if the rebel territory falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government, then slavery will be impossible there. In a legal and constitutional sense, it will die at once. The air will be too pure for a slave. I cannot doubt that this great triumph has been already won. The moment that the States fell, slavery fell also; so that even without any proclamation of the President, slavery has ceased to have a legal and constitutional existence in every rebel State.

But even if we hesitate to accept this important conclusion, which treats slavery within the rebel States as already dead in law and Constitution, it cannot be doubted that, by the extension of the Congressional jurisdiction over the rebel States, many difficulties will be removed. Holding every acre of soil and every inhabitant of these States within its jurisdiction, Congress can easily do, by proper legislation, whatever may be needful within rebel limits in order to assure freedom and to save society. The soil may be divided among patriot soldiers, poor whites, and freedmen. But above all things, the inhabitants may be saved from harm. Those citizens in the rebel States, who throughout the darkness of the rebellion, have kept their faith, will be protected, and the freedmen will be rescued from hands that threaten to cast them back into slavery.

But this jurisdiction, which is so completely practical, is grandly conservative also. Had it been early recognized that Slavery depends exclusively upon the local Government, and that it falls with that Government, who can doubt that every rebel movement would have been checked? Tennessee and Virginia would never have stirred; Maryland and Kentucky would never have thought of stirring. There would have been no talk of neutrality between the Constitution and the rebellion, and every Border State would have been fixed in its loyalty. Let it be established in advance, as a constitutional law, that every act of secession, that it is not only impotent against the Constitution of the United States, but that, on its occurrence, both soil and inhabitants will lapse beneath the jurisdiction of Congress, and no State will ever again pretend to secede. The word "territory," according to an old and quaint etymology, is said to come from *terreo*, to terrify, because it was a bulwark against the enemy. A scholiast tells us, [illegible] A territory is something constituted in order to terrify the enemy. But I know of no way in which our rebel enemy would have been more terrified than by being told that his course would inevitably precipitate him into a territorial condition. Let this principle be adopted now, and it will contribute essentially to that consolidation of the Union which was so near the heart of Washington.

The necessity of this principle is apparent as a restraint upon the lawless vindictiveness and inhumanity of the rebel States, whether against Union men or against freedmen. Union men in Virginia already tremble at the thought of being delivered over to a State government wielded by original rebels pretending to be patriots. But the freedmen, who have only recently gained their birthright, are justified in a keener anxiety, lest it should be lost as soon as won. Mr. Saulsbury, a Senator from Delaware, with most instructive frankness, has announced, in public debate, what the restored State Governments will do. Assuming that the local Governments will be preserved, he predicts that in 1870 there will be more slaves in the United States than there were in 1860, and then unfolds the reason as follows—all of which will be found in the *Congressional Globe*:

"By your acts you attempt to free the slaves. You will not have them among you. You leave them where they are. Then what is to be the result? I presume that local State Governments will be preserved. If they are, if the people have a right to make their own laws, and to govern themselves, they will not fail to enslave every person that you attempt to set free, but they will re-enslave the whole race."

Nor has the horrid menace of re-enslavement proceeded from the Senator from Delaware alone. It has been uttered even by Mr. Willey, the mild Senator from Virginia, speaking in the name of State Rights. Newspapers have taken up and repeated the revolting strain. That is to say, no matter what may be done for Emancipation, whether by proclamation of the President, or by Congress even, the State, on resuming its place in the Union, will, in the exercise of its sovereign power, re-enslave every colored person within its jurisdiction; and this is the menace from Delaware, and even from regenerated Western Virginia! I am obliged to Senators for their frankness. If I needed any additional motive for the urgency with which I assert the power of Congress, I should find it in the pretension thus savagely proclaimed. In the name of Heaven, let us spare no effort to save the country from this shame, and an oppressed people from this additional outrage!

"Once free, always free." This is a rule of law, and an instinct of humanity. It is a self-evident axiom, which only tyrants and slave-traders have denied. The brutal pretention thus flauntingly advanced, to re-enslave those who have been set free, puts us all on our guard. There must be no chance or loop-hole for such an intolerable, Heaven-defying iniquity. Alas! there have been crimes in human history; but I know of none blacker than this. There have been acts of baseness; but I know of none more utterly vile. Against the possibility of such a sacrifice we must take a bond which cannot be set aside—and this can be found only in the powers of Congress.

Congress has already done much. Besides its noble Act of Emancipation, it has provided that every person guilty of treason, or inciting or assisting the rebellion, "shall be disqualified to hold any office under the United States." And by another act, it has provided that every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the U. S., shall, before entering upon its duties, take an oath "that he has not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, or sought or accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States." This oath will be a bar against the return to National office of any who have taken part with the rebels. It shuts out in advance the whole criminal gang. But these same persons, rejected by the National Government, are left free to hold office in the States. And here is another motive to further action by Congress. The oath is well as far as it goes: more must be done in the same spirit.

But enough. The case is clear. Behold the rebel States in arms against that paternal Government to which, as the supreme condition of their constitutional existence, they owe duty and love; and behold all legitimate powers, executive, legislative and judicial, in these States, abandoned and vacated. It only remains that Congress should enter and assume the proper jurisdiction. If we are not ready to exclaim with Burke, speaking of Revolutionary France, "It is but an empty space on the political map," we may at least adopt the figure employed by Mirabeau, that this empty space is a volcano red with flames and overflowing with lava-floods. But whether we deal with it as "empty space" or as "volcano," the jurisdiction, civil and military, centres in Congress, to be employed for the happiness, welfare, and renown of the American people,—changing slavery into freedom, and present chaos into a Cosmos of perpetual beauty and power.

* Macaulay's History of England, Vol. II. p. 602.

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STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers, AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

120 Lake Street, Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of NORTON, CHAPMAN & CO., For the purpose of transacting A General Commission Business. [illegible]

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1,000 Laborers Wanted.

The Highest Wages Paid, and Regularly, $1.50 per day.

[illegible]

Laborers not likely to be Drafted.

[illegible] SAMUEL HALLETT & CO.

TIMOTHY FAY, M. D. DENTIST. 131 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

STEAM SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR SALE. [illegible] 6,000 ACRES OF PINE LANDS, [illegible]

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER, USED ON ANY KEROSENE LAMP Without Obscuring the Light. [illegible] PATENT LIGHTER. [illegible] Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, [illegible]

ANOTHER DAY OR TWO OF [illegible]

[illegible] STANDARD SCALES, [illegible]

PINE LANDS! PINE LANDS! [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

A Note of Warning to the People of Ohio—Sangamon County Fair—List of Premiums, etc.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) SPRINGFIELD, September 28, 1863.

A NOTE OF WARNING TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

Some time since I wrote you concerning the attempts now being made by the Copperheads, especially by means of their secret societies, to stir up the people on the subject of "usurpations of the Government," as they call them, respecting the various state elections. They tell their deluded followers that the Kentucky election was entirely controlled by the bayonet, and that the present governor was elected through the overawing of the people by the General Government. They also tell them the same system is to be pursued in Ohio, where Vallandigham is to be beaten by Federal bayonets, as Wickliff was in Kentucky. But not alone in secret conclave do they preach this up. In their open meetings and pic-nics they persistently dwell upon it.

I wrote you concerning a speech of Springer in Morgan county. Springer was the man who beat Sheahan, of your city, for the secretaryship of the late Constitutional Convention. And he beat him simply because he was a better Southern rights man, a better Copperhead and better secessionist than Sheahan. He also had the entree of the secret society, and Sheahan had not. The latter, being a Catholic, is precluded from joining, even if he were ever anxious to do so, which I do not believe. Sheahan was the Douglas Union candidate, and Springer the States Rights-Secession O'Melveny-and-K. G. C. candidate, and of course the latter carried the day. Since then, Springer has stuck faithfully to his text. He believes the Union is resolved into its original elements, and he wants "a new deal all around;" wants the privilege for each sovereign State to make new combinations in accordance with its geography, social institutions (slavery), &c., &c. In a speech in Morgan county, a short time since, he asked the people if they would go to Ohio with him, to see Vallandigham fairly treated; also if they would pay their own expenses, and if they would go armed, and if they had arms. To these questions the crowd answered yes, and a person present says many of them flourished their pistols. Springer says he did not see this latter part of the performance, and I give him the benefit of the denial.

This speech of Springer is only a specimen brick of hundreds of others made in the southern and central portions of the State, by men who are leaders of the Copperheads, and the principal fuglemen of the secret society which has ruled the party and its nominations since the war commenced. And I am informed by the most undoubted authority, by men who are in the order, that it is only part of a plan to control the Ohio election, and even to initiate insurrection and bloodshed in that State and the Union. They look upon the late defeat of Gen. Rosecrans, also, as very opportune for their project.

Now, with all seriousness and soberness, and with as conscientious motives as I ever did an action in my life, I warn the people of Ohio of the danger that threatens not only their electoral rights, but their lives and property. The plan of these Copperheads is for a number of them to go to Ohio from this State, Kentucky, Indiana, and even Missouri, and to go openly and with arms in their hands. If they are prevented from so doing, it will of course bring on a collision, and this they seek and do not wish to avoid. It is calculated that if twenty men from each county in Illinois and Indiana, and a proportionate number from the border counties of Kentucky, can be got into Ohio, it will turn the scale in favor of Vallandigham, so far as the "home vote" is concerned. If Vallandigham is elected by the home vote, the intention then is to inaugurate him Governor, notwithstanding that the soldiers' vote may turn the scale against him. That vote is decided to be unconstitutional by the Copperheads, and it will not be counted.

The above is the programme, as I have it from one who knows, and in whom I have the utmost confidence. The movement is to commence in this State on the 6th of October, but will not be fairly under way for a few days thereafter.

This plan, it will be seen, is simply a repetition of the border-ruffian, pro-slavery tactics of Missouri with regard to Kansas. These tactics were inaugurated, as the Democratic leaders at that time claimed, in the interest of law and order. They are now to be inaugurated under the same pretence. It is to be hoped they will not have the same bloody ending as marked the pro-slavery outrages and violence upon that new State.

I learn that the Union men of Ohio expect invasions of Copperheads from Indiana and Kentucky previous to the election, but that they have no idea that Copperheads from Illinois will swell the tide that is to overwhelm them if possible. But they must remember that these men are playing for "big stakes." They are playing for the Southern Confederacy and the Northwestern Confederacy, under Democratic rule, and they will make the most desperate exertions to carry their point.

Let the people of Ohio be warned in time. Let them be vigilant and determined to maintain their rights, and all may yet be well. Let them, on the other hand, imagine that they have nothing to do but vote on election day, and everything may be lost, the Union itself even. To my view the salvation of the country depends upon the election in Ohio just as much as the salvation of Pennsylvania from rebel destruction depended upon Gen. Meade's stand at Gettysburg. Union men of Ohio, the eyes of the entire North are upon you. Be up and doing. Acquit yourselves like men in the coming contest.

SANGAMON COUNTY FAIR—GOOD ATTENDANCE—FINE STOCK.

The Sangamon County Fair has come off with a good deal of credit to the county, notwithstanding that the attendance and entries at first promised to be somewhat limited. There has been, however, a very fair show of blooded cattle, horses and swine. The number of sheep is limited. There were six entries of thoroughbred four years old and over stallions. Among them were:—Prince Albert, by S. H. Jones; Young Branton, by B. Watkins; Tecumseh, by Jesse Perkins; Bailey Payton, by Geo. Roper; Bill Alexander, by W. H. Renfro; Hurricane, by H. Trumbo.

[illegible]

A male race closed the proceedings, but so far as fun was concerned—the object of such a race—it was a total failure.

The number of spectators was not nearly as large as it should have been. ZETA.

—Geo. Sumner, brother of the Senator, in [illegible] be a heavy loss to the world of letters. As a scholar, thinker and writer he has long held a high place.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Fifth Day—Monday.

Yesterday was a noted Sunday in Rockford. All the churches were supplied by members of the Conference, and the attendance was immense. At the First M. E. Church in the morning, and at the Court street M. E. Church in the afternoon, where the ordinations were held, the people filled the churches long before the hour of service, and the services were of the most impressive character.

The Conference met at eight this morning. Religious services were conducted by Rev. S. Bandeck.

On motion a copy of the report of the Committee on the State of the Union was ordered to be sent to the President of the United States.

The Bishop caused to be read the certificate of the ordinations performed yesterday.

An interesting communication from G. L. S. Stuff, Chaplain of the 89th regiment Illinois volunteers, was read and ordered to be printed in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

The report of the committee on the German work, recommending the organization of a German Conference, was read, adopted, and ordered to be published.

The reserve delegates to the General Conference, whom I ommitted to report on Saturday, are Rev. W. T. Harlows, C. C. Best, F. Schuller.

A long and interesting debate sprung up in connection with a resolution recommending the enlargement of the Presiding Elders' districts, which culminated in a vote of 57 to 31, recommending the reduction of the number of the English districts from seven to five.

A collection was ordered to meet the indebtedness for publishing the minutes.

The report of the Conference Missionary Society for the year, shows an increase of $3,227.30, the whole amount contributed being $17,397.48.

The report of the Board of Stewards was read and approved.

The Committee on the Tract Cause made a report, which was adopted. The increase of contributions placed the Conference ahead of all the Conferences west of New York.

The report of the Committee on Education was further presented, and the portions relating to the Northwestern University, Clarke Seminary, Northwestern Female College, Garrett Biblical Institute, and a proposed educational enterprise in Kankakee, were considered and adopted.

The report of the Sunday School Committee was read by Prof. L. H. Bugbee, and, after amendment, adopted by the Conference.

The subject of Libraries for adults, in connection with our Sabbath Schools, was presented by Revs. Tiffany and Vincent, and adopted by the Conference, with a request that the Book Agents, at Cincinnati, furnish an appropriate literature for this purpose.

The recommendation of Agents to collect money for a German Church, in Madison, was ordered.

A motion was passed requesting the presiding Bishop to ask each preacher on the passage of his character to report the amount of all the collections required to be taken by the discipline.

The report on temperance was read and adopted.

A motion to adjourn to 7, p. m., and to provide for the celebration of the Lord's Supper before naming the appointments, was passed.

You will probably receive by telegraph the principal appointments for your city in time for Tuesday's issue. J.

THE PIRATES.

Earl Russell's Assurance to Mr. Adams.

The London *Post* says some doubt has been cast upon the statement which we made a few days ago with reference to the steam rams in course of construction at Mr. Laird's yard. We can only repeat our certainty of its accuracy. The Government have given notice to the builder that the ships will not be allowed to leave the Mersey; and if it is found that their construction is contrary to the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act, they will be seized as violating its provisions.

The London *Shipping Gazette* still thinks that if the steam rams at Liverpool are detained, it can only be by a stretch of authority for which, of course, the advisers of the Crown would be held responsible.

The London *Herald*, of the 12th inst., in a leader, says: We have good reason to believe that the Government has committed itself to an overt act in the affair of the steam rams built at Birkenhead. We are informed that Earl Russell, on Wednesday, dispatched by written missive a positive order to Messrs. Laird to prevent those vessels leaving their yard without an ample explanation of their destination and a satisfactory reference to the owner or owners for whom they are constructed.

[From the London Post (gov't. organ,) Sept. 11.]

* * * The Foreign Enlistment act makes it a misdemeanor to equip, or fit out, or arm a vessel of war in an English port, with an intent that it may be used against a government with which the Queen is at peace; and it authorizes the seizure of any ship so fitted out in contravention of the statute. But the intention must be proved, and the government cannot, as has been preposterously suggested, call on Mr. Laird to say what is going to be done with the vessels he is building. There must be proof of the intention of the shipbuilder, and we presume the government have been furnished with evidence which, in the opinion of its law officers, justified interference with the ships. Whether that evidence will bear cross-examination is quite another thing; and, for our part, we are free to admit that the Foreign Enlistment act, so far as it prohibits building ships-of-war, is almost inoperative; but that it was the duty of the government, with any evidence before them justifying the proceeding, to take the steps they have taken with regard to vessels the building of which appears to have been conducted with such unnecessary mystery, is, we think, beyond dispute, and it is not, as far as we are aware, disputed except in a party sense, and with a factious object in view.

THE LATEST.

Our Liverpool agent was informed on undoubted authority that Earl Russell had given a written assurance to Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, that these rams would not be allowed to quit the Mersey.

The Paris *Siecle* publishes a dispatch from Brest, stating that the Florida had been provisionally seized there at the suit of a shipowner named Mahen, who claims an indemnity of 100,000f. for a vessel seized by the Florida.

The Paris *Pays* confirms the statement, and says application was made to the Marseilles Tribunal of Commerce by the owners of the cargo of the W. B. Nash for authorization to seize the Florida in any French roadstead. The tribunal granted the authorization at the applicant's risk.

Mr. Slidell had gone to Brest to arrange the affair.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that the decision of the law authorities will be adverse to the claim set up against the Florida.

[Paris (Sept. 11) Correspondence London Times.]

The attachment of the Florida, Confederate man-of-war, now in dock at Brest for repairs, on the demand of a French shipowner, who claims heavy damages for the detention of one of his vessels which had been compelled to take on board some prisoners and convey them to Acapulco, excites a good deal of interest. It is the first time one has heard of a man-of-war being made the subject of an attachment of that kind. It is not supposed that its validity will be allowed. Of course, the journals that uphold the Federal cause support the measure and persist in talking of the Florida as a freebooter, pirate, and the like. But all their invectives will hardly suffice to keep the Confederate vessel in Brest when her repairs are completed, and she thinks the moment come to sail. Mr. Slidell arrived at Brest on the 7th inst.

Massachusetts on the War.

The character of the Republicans of Massachusetts is not alone to be inferred from the fact that they renominated every State officer by acclamation, but from their resolutions, which are the pillar of fire by night, and the cloud by day, to lead all loyal men to a beneficent peace. We extract from the list the following:

Resolved, That the Proclamation of January 1, 1863, by which the President of the United States decreed the absolute and perpetual freedom of all slaves within the limits of the States then in revolt, [illegible]

The Payment of the Troops.

The requisitions of the Paymaster General's Bureau upon the Treasury for the pay of the troops up to August 31, amount to $87,500,000, of which $38,000,000 have been paid, and $49,000,000 remain unpaid. The following are the principal items:

Gen. Meade's army	[illegible]
Gen. Grant	[illegible]
Gen. Rosecrans	[illegible]
Gen. Banks	[illegible]
Gen. [illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. [illegible]	[illegible]
Troops in Pennsylvania, New Jersey	[illegible]
In Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin	[illegible]

Book Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for October is out, and it is unusually attractive number. We have no space to-day to render anything like justice to its contents, and subjoin, therefore, the following list of contributions to its pages, with the names of their authors attached:

Charles Lamb's Uncollected Writings. (Second Paper.)
My Palace.
The Dispensa Relaxanti.
The United States Armory. By George B. Prescott.
The Freeze. By J. T. Trowbridge.
Mrs. Lewis. Part II. By Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson.
The Conquest of Cuba. By C. C. Hazewell.
Sentimental. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.
The Legend of Monte del Diablo. By Frank B. Harte.
Life Without Principle. By Henry D. Thoreau.
Barbara Frietchie. By John G. Whittier.
A Letter to Thomas Carlyle. By D. A. Wasson.
Valentine. By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Our Domestic Relations. By Charles Sumner.
Reviews and Literary Notices.

For sale at John R. Walsh's.

THE AMBER GODS and Other Stories. By Harriet E. Prescott. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and John R. Walsh.

Miss Prescott is the most gifted and powerful writer either on this or the other side of the water. She has a wonderful mastery of the English language, and a choice discrimination in the selection of words wherewith to convey her ideas. She has great descriptive faculty, also; great creative power, power of combination, and of presenting scenery in the genuine aspects of nature, in all the breadths and depths of light and shadow, of glorious sunshine and color. Her narrative, when she lays herself out for this kind of performance—as in the South Breaker, for example—is of the highest; and not unfrequently it recalls us, by its directness and simplicity, of the marvellous fictions of De Foe. Her style is very musical, and, in some of her pieces, very varied—abounding in epigrams, in intense, passionate sentences, and often in a fine, sweet humor. She is at times terse and brusque; her characters ascend to the highest, and descend almost to the lowest manifestations of human life. Homely New England life is a powerful theme in her hands, and she is master of the whole gamut of the passions. Her sentences are often laden with rich thoughts and sentiments, and set in the choicest jewels of language. Imagination is her prominent faculty. She is full of picture, also, and poetry. A little Frenchy sometimes, perhaps—as in that remarkable Rembrandt piece, "In a Cellar"—but, on the whole, a genuine, idiomatic writer of English. She, like Mrs. Browning, is fond of voluptuous imagery, and revels in it here and there, as if she were some wanton and beautiful Hebe. The finest piece of sensuousness of this kind, in the language, is her Amber Gods. It is the Apotheosis of the Senses, refined by the most chaste and delicate fancy. Her great fault is that she will make *puns*, which are the lowest kind of wit, and she is not good at this sport—nay, she often confounds the mere play upon words with the real pun itself, and in such cases lamentably fails, as all such must.

Ticknor & Fields have collected in the volume before us, the Amber Gods, In a Cellar, Knitting Sale Socks, Circumstance, Desert Lands, Midsummer and May, The South Breaker; and we will venture to say that they are the best things of their class to be found in modern literature.

PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE. By Henry Taylor. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and John R. Walsh.

This is a reprint, in blue and gold, of Mr. Taylor's remarkable poem called "Philip Van Artevelde." It is too late to make a critical notice of this fine drama; but in commendation, we may say that no library of modern English poetry would be complete without it.

ARMY PAY DIGEST, AND REGIMENTAL PAY TABLE. By Major Ross Wane. New York: D. Van Nostrand. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book will be found of inestimable value to all Paymasters, and will be of proportionate service to all who are interested in the pay of the army, or who may be seeking information on the subject.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES. By Ferdinand Lecomte, of the Swiss Confederation. (Translated from the French.) New York: D. Van Nostrand. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The contents of this book are chiefly discourses addressed to the Federal Military Society, during their session in Berne, August 18th, 1862. They are a sort of history of the rebellion, intermixed with strictures—some of which sound a little presumptuous in a foreigner—upon the drill and discipline which obtain in the Federal army. The book does not amount to much, and might just as well have been unwritten. We have far better works of our own upon the same subject; although, as literature, this is creditable enough performance.

MANUAL FOR QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES, containing Instructions for the Preparation of Vouchers, Abstracts, Returns, &c. By Capt. R. F. Hunter. New York: D. Van Nostrand. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Quartermasters and others who have to keep military accounts, and desire to keep them so correctly that they will pass the rigid scrutiny to which they are subjected by the Federal authorities, will do well to buy and study this book and its elaborate tables.

HINTS ON HEALTH IN ARMIES, FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS. By John Ordronaux, M. D. New York: D. Van Nostrand. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

An excellent little book on the best means of obtaining and securing the health of armies. Every soldier should purchase it.

POLAND. A Sketch of her History. By M. B. Ceszkowski. Chicago: Baker & Godwin.

A concise history of Poland, suitable for the time.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Plumbago has recently been introduced as the basis of a cement for steam joints and general metallic connections of the engine. It is composed of six parts of plumbago, three of slacked lime, eight of sulphate of baryta, and three of boiled linseed oil. This compound, it is said, secures a perfectly steam tight joint, much superior to that obtained by the use of red lead.

—A society of Mormons actually exists in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is increasing strongly every day. They propose leaving for Salt Lake City about the first of April next, at least one hundred and fifty strong.

—The Marquette House at Lake Superior was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th inst.

—Our readers will remember that a few days since the steamer Champion was burned near Memphis. It was stated that four lives were lost—those of a doctor, a negro from St. Louis, and two guards. The individual who gave the facts meant the "doctor" engine, the "nigger" engine, and the two guards on the sides of the boat. No lives at all were lost.

—Only a few days ago we chronicled the fact that a paymaster on the Great Western road of Canada had absconded with a large sum of money. A similar case on the Grand Trunk has occurred. Mr. C. M. Symons, freight agent at Point Levi, according to the Toronto *Leader*, has vamoosed with $130,000 in his possession.

—A little child of Smith T. Van Buren, Esq., and namesake and grandson of the late President Van Buren, was saved from drowning at Oyster Bay, N. Y., a few weeks ago, by a Miss Tomline, who being a good swimmer, jumped overboard and swam with him to the shore.

—The Richmond *Whig* says: "It is nothing unusual to see a stout negro going through the streets of this city with a load of Confederate treasury notes fresh from the stamping press. He is accompanied by a clerk, who superintends the transfer of the stamping office to the treasury. However painful this sight is in a polito-economical point of view, it does not equal the harrowing feeling produced by the never ending sound of the stamping presses at the old Richmond House. When these sights and sounds shall cease, we will begin to look for that good time coming in our financial affairs which we all hope to see."

—The following were the prices in Richmond on the 19th inst.: [illegible]

—The following table exhibits the unarmed undisciplined militia forces of Upper and Lower Canada: [illegible]

—At a Republican meeting held in Belmont, Ohio, a few days since, the procession was one and a half miles long. At the least calculation, it contained 13,000 persons, and was four hours in passing a given point. There were 1,500 vehicles, and 300 ladies and gentlemen on horseback.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: Besides the destruction by fire of the old Seraglio, three-fourths of Monastir, inland Turkey, six hundred houses on the Adriatic shore of the Dardanelles, and the bazaar, custom house, and corn granaries of Chios, have been burned.

—A story is told of a fast young man at Boston who ran a $40,000 yacht, who is the heart of all heiress, spent $1,000 for bouquets at a single party, bought and got trusted in the most miscellaneous manner, and finally collapsed with a debt of $300,000 on his back. Rather a fast moving and industrious youth.

—The great Aspinwall elm in Brookline, Mass., was blown down by the heavy gale Friday evening. Several of the famous Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts, that it was known to have been 191 years old in 1837, which would make it now 217 years old.

Amusements

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

THE GHOST! THE GHOST!

IT IS HERE.

[illegible] MR. J. M. WESTON, [illegible] HORRORS OF A GUILTY CONSCIENCE, [illegible]

Walk, Talk, and Act!

[illegible]

STEREOPTICON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] MISS MARY PROVOST, [illegible]

NELL GWYNNE.

[illegible] To conclude with the Farce of AN ALARMING SACRIFICE. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Arlington, Kelly, Leon & Donniker's

MINSTRELS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Doors open at 7 & 7; Commence at 2 & 8 o'clk.

A Host of Novelities in Preparation

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

STEREOPTICON—At Museum Hall, EVERY NIGHT. A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMME OF VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND EXQUISITE STATUARY. [illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN O. MELLER, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements. Museum open Day and Evening [illegible] IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS. [illegible] THE AQUARIA. [illegible] THE GREAT ZEUGLODON, NINETY-SIX FEET LONG. [illegible]

MR. DYE'S PIANO AND VOCAL CLASSES [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. [illegible] THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC [illegible]

SALT, SALT, SALT, At the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. [illegible] Office 182½ South Water-st., Chicago. E. HASKIN, Agent.

GENT'S LINEN COLLARS, WHOLESALE AT LOW PRICES. 78 Randolph Street, (Up-Stairs.) [illegible] GOODRICH & LAWSON.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The Magnificent Side Wheel Steamer PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin, Will leave first dock above Rush Street Bridge for all ports on Lake Superior, On SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, [illegible]

TO INVALIDS. GALE BROTHERS' WILD GRAPE WINE is highly recommended by Physicians for its Purity and excellent Tonic Properties. MANUFACTURED BY GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

JOHN GRAY, DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 203 FRONT-ST. [illegible] NEW YORK.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!! We are daily receiving the following choice brands of WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR. [illegible] GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.

COBURN & MARRS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, [illegible]

CHICAGO, AUGUST 29th, 1863. STORAGE. [illegible] ONE CENT PER BUSHEL. [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE.—A new Steam Engine. 12 by 20 inch Cylinder, FIFTY HORSE POWER, [illegible] SANFORD E. PERRY, [illegible]

SALT—G. A. SALT [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, [illegible] $9,325,113.79. [illegible]

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & CO., Wholesale Tobacco Dealers, [illegible]

BROOM CORN.—We are giving our special attention to the Purchase and Sale of Broom Corn. [illegible]

LEAD MACHINERY!—The full and complete GRINDING AND ROLLING MACHINERY [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BYRE & W. MORGAN.—Government Auctioneers. [illegible]

BYRE & W. MORGAN.—Government Sale of Horses. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CATALOGUE SALE. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION, Without Reserve, for Cash. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ONE HUNDRED HORSES, Mules and Saddle Ponies, AT AUCTION, Without Reserve, for Cash. [illegible] 50 HORSES, MULES AND SADDLE PONIES, Captured near Vicksburg. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 9 A. M. prompt. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c. [illegible]

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, [illegible] S. NICKERSON.

General Notices.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS For Females,

Are used by thousands of ladies, and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are the only reliable remedy that can be relied on in all cases.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.

USE ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

When suppressed nature needs a regulator.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

BUY ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are prepared only by DR. JNO. L. LYON, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 25,000 BOTTLES OF

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of their power to cure.

Price, $1 per bottle.

For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] 23 Lake street, Chicago.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 140 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Also, deal largely in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., [illegible]

FALL BULLETIN. 1863. HARDWARE. HARDWARE. ERASTUS CORNING & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. Nos. 451 and 453 Broadway, Albany, [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware For the FALL TRADE. [illegible]

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MAHONY'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS. [illegible] Cans well filled and Warranted Every Time. [illegible]

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]

TAR! TAR!—Best quality of STOCKHOLM AND NORWAY TAR, [illegible]

Medicinal.

[illegible] The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. [illegible]

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

[illegible]

CAUTION.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor and counterfeiter. [illegible] P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, [illegible]

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

[illegible]

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

[illegible]

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. [illegible]

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

[illegible] Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

L. & G. TRUMBULL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, [illegible]

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We [illegible]

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT [illegible]

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS,

FUR GOODS,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES,

AT WHOLESALE

E. P. L. BROOM

50 Lake Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. 50 Lake Street, Chicago.

H. & E. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., [illegible] WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

[illegible] OUR MOTTO IS LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. [illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 35 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.,

[illegible] Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c. [illegible] Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs. [illegible] Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 358 Miles Double Track. [illegible] PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. [illegible]

FREIGHTS. [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

Express Lines.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO Merchants and Freight Shippers BETWEEN CHICAGO, OMAHA CITY, Council Bluffs, Denver, AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST. [illegible] MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R., [illegible] Most Desirable Route to the West. [illegible] REASONABLE RATES, [illegible] PECK & WOOD, Proprietors East and West Line, OMAHA CITY.

1863.

Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible] NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS. [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, [illegible]

FLOUR BARREL STAVES, [illegible] MAGILL & LATHAM.

SALT! SALT! SALT! COARSE PACKING SALT, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

OPENING DAY IN NEW YORK.

THE FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

WHAT THE FLORA McFLIMSEY'S MUST WEAR.

All About Bonnets, Dress Goods, Furs, Laces and Lingerie.

[From the New York World, Sept. 27th.]

If the Fates had gone halves with the milliners in order to make the display brilliant, they could not have succeeded in producing finer weather than that which assisted in making the "opening" attractive yesterday. It was one of those clear, translucent days which come only in September, in which the air, instead of sparkling with an independent glare, becomes absorbed in the surrounding atmosphere, producing [illegible] yellow radiance which is called "golden" with truth as well as poetry.

Of course such a day drew every one out, even those fastidious daughters of fashion who ignore public "openings." From morning till night the principal thoroughfares were crowded with devoted and persevering pedestrians, and their final result was declared to be eminently satisfactory.

BONNETS NOT ON EXHIBITION.

To arrive at the most sacred truths and mysteries of fashion it is necessary to penetrate below the surface, to go behind the shop windows and extract from remote recesses and secret repositories items of information which are as jealously guarded as a fairy treasure. It may be set down as a general rule that when a fashion begins to be paraded in the windows and on the street it has ceased to be one with those of most exquisite sensibility. For styles in bonnets, therefore, which will be accepted by the *crème de la crème* we prefer to take those that were not, rather than those that were, on exhibition.

And, to commence at the orthodox point, the shape is quite different from that of last season, very much smaller, so small, that upon many of the French bonnets there is no scoop left, and when there is it is depressed, flattened, so as to be almost square across the top, and quite in keeping with a new crown, which is called the "toque," from its resemblance to a style of the head-dress worn a few years ago. [illegible]

The trimming consists of short, curled ostrich feathers, gold, steel and jet ornaments, very rich velvet flowers, not excessive in quantity, but beautiful in color and shading, and with a daring naturalness about the broad leaves and twisted stems attached to the flowers which is very attractive. The feathers are not altogether confined to the ostrich; the plumage of many tropical birds is called into requisition and are sometimes associated together in a very striking manner. Small peacock feathers are very effective for this purpose, especially upon jockey hats.

The finest lace and blond is also used in profusion for decoration, fastened with gold butterflies, diamond crescents, and brilliants, formed into insects with ruby eyes; and when the cost of all these is added to the cost of real plumes and superior quality of velvet, fifty, sixty, and even a hundred dollars need not be wondered at as the price of a Parisian hat.

For the fall months silk hats, trimmed with velvet of the same color, and velvet flowers are considered the most suitable; and later, when it is time to put on velvet, they can be retained for "second wear."

Plain rich taffetas ribbon, narrow for trimming, wide for strings, is still the rule, figured ribbons having apparently dropped out of existence.

Green is a very fashionable color this season, and, in silk of the shade called *emeraude*, with bands of ribbon, velvet of the same shade, a novel and elegant bonnet is constructed of the style called "barricade." The bands are placed crosswise upon the body of the hat, and each square fastened with an ornamental jet button.

The most admired design in black velvet was laid in folds, and raised upon one side of the head, over white lace and maize-colored velvet pansies, shaded with brown. The crown was also white, but plain, not what is technically called "soft." Velvet pansies formed the face trimming.

Exquisite bonnets for the opera were composed of pearl-colored and light blue velvet, and rich blonde, blonde in soft waves and long baches, which covered the wide strings of taffeta. There were also white evening bonnets, ornamented with the fair roses and large pond lilies, and others of pale pink, whose simplicity was relieved by the contrast of pale yellow flowers, and a barricade of the finest barbe blonde.

The "toque" baby hats are charming, in turquoise and Mexican blue velvet, with white plumes.

DRESSES AND MANTLES.

Toilettes, whether for street or for house wear, are this season nearly all *en suite*. With the pretty morning wrappers are worn slippers of the same color, trimmed with a ribbon to match the color of their decorations. Street dresses preserve still greater uniformity; dress, mantle, hat and gloves must all correspond in color at least, so that it is not a little difficult to distinguish two ladies fashionably dressed apart, particularly if they add "mask" veils to similarity and uniformity of costume.

The cooler weather of September has brought us all the usual variety of fabrics to take the place of the muslins and grenadines which are so agreeable during the summer months. Empress cloths, poplins, epinglines, alpacas, and new Scotch plaids are to be found in all the most admired colors, and in excellent qualities, taffetas, *moire antique*, and a new style of velvet-figured silk, being reserved for dress occasions. *Gros grains*, a heavy corded silk, is also very much in favor this season, but it is neither as durable nor as elegant, in black, as a new manufacture called *gros de Tours*, which is both beautiful and capable of doing great service.

A novel and very striking effect in *moire antique* is produced by the introduction of small figures upon the surface, which look precisely like velvet. They add considerably to the imposing effect of a grand toilette, but are not used in the [illegible] qualities of this expensive material. Very handsome figured *moire antiques* may be procured for four and five dollars per yard, but the richest plain *moire antique* is found as high as twelve dollars per yard, and bears off the imperial palm from every other fabric.

Small black velvet figures upon a rich taffeta ground are among the new designs, and, for the first time, the "clan" plaid is introduced in expensive silk, as well as in poplin and woolen fabrics.

The making up of dresses requires, just now, the science of the tailor, as well as the art of the modiste. "Plain, high bodies," so long the rule [illegible] to jackets and *vestes* of such varied [illegible] masculine qualifications, that simple women look at them aghast, and tremble lest, in wearing them, they may not be unwittingly indulging some horrid Bloomer or "Woman's Rights" absurdity. However, the most devoted slave of Mrs. Grundy need not feel alarmed; the coatish jackets, and [illegible] the high stamp of fashion, and are therefore placed beyond question or dispute.

[illegible]

Skirts are trimmed [illegible] a great variety of styles, round the bottom, in the front, and even upon each breadth. [illegible]

There is very little variation in the sleeves. Into the narrow sleeves shaped to the elbow, which have been so long in vogue, puffings are introduced, which are scarcely an improvement on their quiet but graceful simplicity.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

Very little is positively known respecting those departments so early in the season, nothing in the way of novelty having as yet been exhibited. It is surmised, however, that very little of novelty is in preparation. The old-fashioned circular cloak seems to have received a fresh impulse from the favor which has been accorded to its brilliant scarlet representatives, and comes out with new dignity, new pretensions, and entirely new claims to distinguished consideration.

Circular cloaks, indeed, are to be the "leading style" of the season, so does the oracle assure us, and we have no reason to doubt its truth. In plaid woolen cloth, in the beautiful velvet cloth, which must not be mistaken for plush or for velvet beaver, in thick armure silks, and in costly Lyons velvet, they are made, the only alternative being the sacque, which is only fit for girls, and was never a dress garment for a lady.

It is this objection, in fact, which we have to urge against the circular; it is comfortable for a wrap, but only looks imposing as it hangs from the shoulders and trails at the feet of a tragedy queen—a style, unfortunately, not conducive to the comfort of those who are not accustomed to it.

The best houses are, however, overcoming the difficulty with their usual skill, by the aid of rich materials and the most beautiful ornaments in passementerie and guipure lace. [illegible]

Round cloaks of white or scarlet will also be the style for opera wear. [illegible]

In furs as yet nothing is settled upon, except an enormous advance in prices. The shape of cape, collar and muff still remains the same, and mink is still the popular fur. It is in this fur that the largest advance in prices has been made.

NOVELTY IN LACES.

It is a long time since we observed so many pretty novelties in rich lace goods as have been imported this season. [illegible]

[illegible]

Tulle over dresses in rich lace will be very [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY.

TO THE DIRECTRESSES OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME:—You are earnestly requested to meet at the Ladies' War Committee Rooms, Garrett Block, on Wednesday morning Sept. 30th, to accomplish urgent and necessary work for the Home.

MRS. J. C. FARGO, Secretary.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—The ladies of the city are requested to meet at the Ladies' War Committee rooms, Garrett Block, to sew for the Army of the Cumberland. There will be work prepared for many hands. It is desirable to send boxes as soon as possible, and a speedy and generous response to this call is hoped for.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

FOURTH WARD U. L. A.—The regular meeting of the Fourth Ward U. L. A. will take place this evening at 7½ o'clock. Good speaking and good music may be expected. Let every person interested be on hand.

ANONYMOUS.—We have received a communication, signed "A West Side Subscriber," showing up a "mean rebel" living on West Washington street. Inasmuch as the writer does not give his true name, we cannot publish his communication.

INDIAN PONIES.—There are at the stable of Mr. William Patrick, corner of Adams and State street, some twenty head of Indian ponies, just arrived from the Kansas region. They are brought here by Mr. French, and are quite a curiosity, being of small stature, some hardly averaging a New foundland dog. They are well broke to saddle.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES.—Two houses, kept by Rogers Plant and Daniel King, on the corner of Wells and Monroe streets, were shown to be houses of ill-fame of the most disreputable and villainous character. Justice McDonnell fined Plant and King $40 each.

CATTLE STEALING.—John Myers like Rob Roy is a cattle thief, and "sought the beeves that made his broth" among the herds of Mr. Myron B. Nelson in the town of Cicero, from whom within the last month he has stolen no less than four valuable cows. He made his last visit to Mr. Nelson's plantation on Saturday night last, where he was found with a lasso in his pocket. He was held in a thousand dollars bail.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Sydney Grey, a contraband, fresh from Kentucky, deposited $650, in gold, with Frederick Scott, a negro saloon keeper, on Jackson street, and took a receipt. When Grey demanded the money, Scott refused to return more than $500, insisting that that was all he received. Before the Police Court, however, the receipt told its own story, and he was held in $800 bail.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Garden City Division, Sons of Temperance, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Order, at their Hall, northeast corner West Randolph and Clinton streets, on Tuesday evening, 29th inst. All Sons of Temperance in the city, in good standing, are cordially invited to be present, and can obtain complimentary tickets of J. J. Jennings, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Tuesday 29th, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

THE NEW SOUTH SIDE SEWERS.—Mr. Benedict has the Ringgold Place Sewer completed west to Michigan Avenue, and is pushing it forward with all possible dispatch.

Thomas Mackin, who has this season constructed sewers on Market street, Division street, Chicago Avenue and Hinsdale street, is now laying a sewer five feet in diameter along Indiana Avenue, from North street to Ringgold Place, half a mile in length. The presence of quicksand and flow of water renders this a very difficult and expensive job.

THE "BREAK" IN THE STATE STREET RAILWAY LINE.—The "break"—which has been the theme for so many sarcastic and witty communications, and so many loose-jointed anathemas from passengers—occasioned by the construction of a sewer along Ringgold Place, is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." The sewer is now completed west to Michigan avenue, and the tracklayers will commence to put the road in order to-morrow morning, on Ringgold Place, and by the close of this week and thereafter, the "break" will be limited to about one block in extent, where the men are at work upon the sewer.

LARCENY.—There seems good reason for believing that John Rawling stole a valuable cow of Thobald Foerser. At any rate the head of the cow found in Mr. Rawling's possession, in close proximity with the carcass of the animal from which, as the accused party admitted, the head was taken, was produced in court, and identified by Mr. Foerser. Mr. Rawlings seemed to lack courage to urge the gory witness of his guilt with language like that of Macbeth to Banquo's ghost; or even to propound questions to the witnesses for the prosecution. And had he done so the latter would have had no time to answer them; for in the twinkling of an eye he found the case disposed of and himself compelled to recognize in a thousand dollars for trial at the Recorders Court.

NOT HANGED, AS REPORTED.—Lieut. Wm. A. Matthews, formerly of the 1st Wisconsin, but later transferred to the 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry, (Governor's Guard,) called upon us yesterday to say that the newspaper reports of his having been hung by the rebels, near McMinnville, was incorrect; and the appearance of the hale, hearty, brave Lieut., leaves no doubt of the fact. He was among the very first to enlist from Wisconsin—the first one wounded from that State, (under Gen. Patterson, in Eastern Virginia,) came back with the three month's men, re-enlisted, and expects to fight away till the close of the war. He left last night for Nashville. He was taken prisoner, with a lot of Tennesseeans, all of whom were hung, but he being a Wisconsian, was only imprisoned.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner Schmidt yesterday held an inquest upon the body of John Gooden, the little boy who was killed by the North Side cars on Sunday evening. The facts elicited were as we stated yesterday. The verdict was as follows: "We, the jury, do find that the said accident occurred by carelessness of the driver, and want of care on the part of the conductor; and we likewise agree that the Company is liable to censure for the want of care in the management of the road, and particularly in the employment of careless drivers."

—In the case of Mrs. Cooney (mother-in-law of Mr. Pollock, the head clerk in the Post Office), who died from injuries received by being run over by a Mechanical Bakery team, the jury "censured the driver for carelessness, in passing said street crossing too fast, and thus causing the accident."

THE SON-IN-LAW OF THE FATHER-IN-LAW.—We have received a note from Alderman Brown, chairman of the War Fund Committee, making an explanation as to the purchase of a large quantity of Illinois coal for distribution under this fund, among soldiers' families. He desires to be relieved from the strictures inflicted in our reference to the wholesale and indiscriminate purchase of Illinois coal, in yesterday's paper. We cheerfully release all reference to this branch of the subject; indeed our item was explicit as to who were the victims of nepotism in the coal business, as we enumerated the Public Schools, the Fire Department, and the Police, who were compelled to burn soft coal, all last winter, in hard coal stoves. Ald. Brown has done a noble work for the soldier's families, for which he deserves commendation, but we cannot see that the purchase of Illinois coal for soldiers's families —timely, economically, and appropriate,—in any way relieves the purchases alluded to.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED HORSE.—The celebrated horse "the Cook," who was matched for the $1,000 race against Mr. Hastings' horse "Cooley," was taken suddenly sick Sunday evening, at the stables of his owner, Mr. Jessel, with [illegible] Dr. Geo. H. Dodd was called and found the horse in a dying condition. On examination he decided the horse a subject of fracture of the pelvis, and at his suggestion, the horse was shot. The horse "The Cook" was one of the most notable horses in the country, being some twenty-four years of age, and upon the verge of [illegible] This will be quite a disappointment to lovers of the turf who have been eagerly looking forward to this expected trot. The horse was lately purchased by Mr. Jessel and his loss is heavy under the circumstances.

The Late Accident on the Michigan Central Railroad.

The late accident on the Michigan Central Railroad at Lawton Station, this side of Kalamazoo, occurring to an extra train returning from the State Fair at the latter place on Friday evening, was referred to in our last issue. There are some features in the disaster not adequately set forth in our previous account and very incorrectly given by the reports that have appeared in other papers. By this casualty five lives were lost and thirty-five persons variously injured—few of them more than slightly. The utmost consternation was caused in the immediate vicinity by the event, but it is noticeable, and that from the observation of the writer that the Company is exonerated from all blame by the very community most affected by the calamity, and at the hour of utmost excitement. The reason of this is apparent from the simplest statement of the causes and surrounding circumstances.

Indeed, it would seem as if, were any one of those chance circumstances missing in the chain, the loss of life and limb would have been averted. The train, as already stated, was an extra one, consisting of twenty cars. Of these, the rear seven cars were detached by the thoughtless yet criminal mischief of a party of half-grown boys, who thought it would be fine sport to bring part of the train to a stand-still. Suspicion, we learn, points very nearly to the actual perpetrators, but they are sufficiently well located, as above, for our present purpose. Shortly after this was done, or about nine o'clock p. m., the train was on the easy down grade, at the foot of which stands Lawton, the station of the town of Paw Paw. The portions of the divided train were not so widely severed, but that the engineer's signal whistle to break up was *answered by the brakeman on the detached portion*, neither being aware that the train had been divided. The engineer, finding his train promptly slacked, and well in hand, signaled to take off the brakes, and *to this the rear brakeman also responded*.

The first portion of the train came to a standstill at the station, and the detached cars came trundling down behind at no great speed, as is shown by the fact that the persons on the front car still occupied their places and shouted gleefully that they "*were coming on as well without an engine, as with.*" Among these thoughtless roysters are some of those who were cognizant of the original mischief, so little did they attach serious consequence to the act. Even as the seven cars neared the others, not a person on board the rear portion dreamed of any accident as possible, so slow was the rate of speed. The peril was in the momentum of the seven heavily loaded cars. The collision was not a swift rush, like the fall of a pile-driver, but the steady impact of a powerful screw slowly turned, as the fatal contact intensified, until the first car of the seven had received within it, for nearly its entire length, the rearmost car of the front portion of the train. It was in this car that the lives were lost and all injuries inflicted, save slight bruises. And this is another unfortunate fortuity, the lack of which would doubtless have saved the life of all on board. The shattered car was a second-class carriage, six inches lower in its floor and frame than the other cars, and in the collision the higher platform was driven back over the other, sweeping off the light frame-work of the top, nearly its entire length. The ordinary passenger cars of the splendidly equipped Michigan Central Railroad Company are, beyond all question, the strongest in use on any road in this country. In this case they did their duty well, but the introduction on this extra occasion of the weaker car at the very part where it was to receive the whole of the shock, gave the painful finale to the affair.

This explanation, based on the observation of intelligent eye-witnesses, does away with many of the startling and harrowing details of "frightful velocity," and "*fragments of flesh thrown forty rods*," which were made to garnish the accounts of some of our cotemporaries. It was bad enough and had no need to borrow fictitious horrors.

This second reference would be incomplete without a tribute to the promptness of Supt. R. N. Rice in his action taken for the repair and relief of all the features of the disaster. A special train was dispatched from Detroit, and Dr. Gunn, of that city, was sent to the scene of disaster. Fortunately, Dr. Andrews, of Niles, and other surgeons were on board, and thus a large and competent medical force was on the ground to minister prompt relief to the sufferers, who in a short space of time were all well cared for. The wounded were, with few exceptions, but slightly injured—there being only three or four fractures. There were no scenes that would warrant the vivid sep of horrors that have been accorded to it. It was sad enough to have given the details as they were; to do more is bad journalism and worse taste.

THE ROUTE TO THE FAR WEST.

A Note from Col. C. G. Hammond.

OFFICE OF THE CHI., BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your article headed "Important to Merchants and Shippers," in this morning's TRIBUNE, contains so many gross errors, which, if your informant was a Railroad man, must have been intentional, that I am compelled, in justice to the road which I represent, to make a statement of distances, counter to those contained in the article referred to:

			Miles.
Chicago	to	Quincy	[illegible]
Quincy	"	Palmyra Junction	13
Palmyra Junc.	"	St. Joseph	191
St. Joseph	"	Atchison	20
Atchison	"	Denver	620
Total			1,145
Chicago	to	Grinnell	[illegible]
Grinnell	"	Council Bluffs	[illegible]
Council Bluffs	"	Ft. Kearney	191
Ft. Kearney	"	Denver	400
Total			1,086

We will concede to the route via Grinnell, a saving in distance of fifty-nine miles to Denver City, still freight must be hauled 136 miles farther by teams if shipped via Grinnell than if shipped via Quincy and St. Joseph, and the question will immediately recur to every one intending to ship goods through, which is the best and cheapest route.

On the route from Atchison to Denver, Salt Lake, and California, the Overland Stage Company dispatch a coach daily, and also run a freight express, being the pioneer between the frontier, the plains, Rocky Mountains, and California, and the fact of its being the only through passenger and freight line, is a guaranty of its enterprise and responsibility. Respectfully yours,

C. G. HAMMOND,
General Supt. C. B. & Q. R. R.

CONCLUSION OF THE TERM OF THE RECORDERS COURT.

Sentencing the Convicts.

A formidable crowd of no less than thirty-five convicted criminals waited for the Recorder to pass upon them the sentence of the law at his court-room, yesterday afternoon. The arrayed rascality presented some interesting physiognomical points. There could be detected in it almost every variety of criminal, from the most hardened to the most tender; from him on whom the temptation springing at an unguarded moment had almost dragged into crime; to him who had deliberately made up his mind to villainy as a business, and was content to encounter the hazards and live by the profits of plunder. Female depravity had its delegates in the crowd, of different ages, and degrees of personal beauty and ugliness, while contrabandism was not without one representative, apparently of almost the lowest type of the race.

The crowd of spectators outside the bar was much smaller than is usual on occasions of this kind; a circumstance which we would like to attribute to a growing distaste for that vulgar and baneful excitement which finds pleasure in exhibitions of the suffering and degradation of the unfortunate and the guilty.

The first case called was that of Louisa Josephine Bigelow, convicted of the larceny of ninety-four dollars in money. She is a plain woman apparently about forty years of age, of medium size, and with a countenance (like that of most people) not decidedly significant of either guilt or innocence. Though the testimony against her is of a very positive, indeed of an overwhelming character, she persists in maintaining her entire innocence of the charge. The Court remarking that if as innocent as she asserted, and as the Court hoped she was, the consciousness that she was suffering unjustly would be a consolation to her in her imprisonment, sentenced her, according to the verdict of the jury, to one year in the penitentiary, one day of which was to be solitary confinement.

George Thompson had pleaded guilty to two indictments for stealing watches—one a gold watch, the other a silver one. Thompson is a young man of good personal appearance, and as we are informed, of respectable parentage. He betrayed an emotion that, together with his youth, excited the sympathies of the Judge, who pressed upon him with much feeling the considerations which should induce him to return to a life of honesty and virtue. He escaped the penitentiary by his youth, being under eighteen years of age, and the Court sentenced him to six months in Bridewell.

Patrick O'Malley, a pretty ragged looking Irishman, had sold himself to the State one year for six hundred common cigars. [illegible]

[illegible]

John Doe was convicted of an outrageous assault with a deadly weapon; the weapon being a large rock, and indeed of the enormous size of the missile with which Homer arms his heroes, [illegible] He will have a chance to become very intimate indeed with the nature of rocks before his year in the city class of domestic [illegible]

[illegible] was a youthful looking urchin, and was shown to be under eighteen years of age. He had stolen sixteen dollars, but in consideration of youth, evidences of previous good character and promises of reformation, he got off with three months in the county jail.

John McNulty and Michael Durkin were hack-drivers, and had conspired to rob a stranger who was making the tour of the city under their charge, after first saturating him thoroughly with an inferior article of blue ruin. [illegible] The theft was nine dollars. Michael took one year at Joliet, while McNulty with some doubtful proof of juvenility shook the scales of justice a little, and escaped with one year in Bridewell.

Orr Sanderson and John Smith had pleaded guilty to horse stealing. [illegible] Three years in the Penitentiary will give Smith and Sanderson a clearer perception of it than can possibly be imparted by mere words.

There was nothing peculiar about James L. Aldridge's case. He had stolen fifty dollars. There was no doubt of the fact; and he went to the penitentiary for two years.

A wretched old man tottering on the very verge of the grave, James Hill by name, had stolen some old iron. [illegible] He went to Bridewell for six months.

A tall, stalwart, broad-shouldered, healthy, well dressed man named John Sloan, who could earn at any ordinarily well paid manual labor three dollars a day, by mere muscular strength alone, went to the penitentiary one year for stealing nine dollars worth of old clothes.

Lewis Coon was another horse thief. He had pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

[illegible], an unfortunate cripple, had misappropriated to his own use, one dollar and eighty cents of postage-currency. He repents of it through three months in Bridewell.

The result of the dodges of Norman Dodge since his conviction, proved that although he might be an artful dodger, he was by no means a lucky one. He dodged a year in the penitentiary on the score of youth, but got eighteen months in Bridewell instead. He endeavored to mitigate his sentence by pleading illness, received a visit from a physician whose diagnosis led to believe that he was suffering under a chronic disease of the kidneys, and after the examination was over imprudently remarked that he should be well enough after he was sentenced—all of which did not tend to the mitigation of his sentence at all.

The other criminals sentenced with their crimes and respective punishments were as follows:

B. Clarkson and Edwin Cooke for stealing horses, one year in the penitentiary.

Frank Winner, burglary; three years in the penitentiary.

Sarah Jones, larceny; five years in the penitentiary.

Thomas McNary, larceny; three months in the county jail.

John Kennedy, Thomas Mathews and James Hanly, for burglary; one year each in the penitentiary.

James Powers and John Brown, for petty larceny; three months each in Bridewell.

Edward Dishman, for petty larceny; two months in Bridewell.

Patrick Daly, for burglary; two years in the penitentiary.

Mary Williams, for petty larceny; three months in Bridewell.

THE STATE FAIR SENSATION.

The Principle Involved in the Matter.

Recent reports and dispatches from the State Fairs have had much to say with reference to a movement originating with prominent Sewing Machine Companies looking to the securing of greater care in the composition of committees of award. The principle involved proposes a strict investigation as to the status and position of each member of the committee, and such a canvass of his claims to be an impartial and unbiased judge of merits as shall protect the interests of exhibitors against collusion and fraud. In short, it is borrowing from the court-room the mode and formula of making up a jury, recognizing a similar necessity, since important interests are as really staked in these trials before the Fairs, as in trials before judicial tribunals. We have already published the series of questions submitted by the Sewing Machine agents referred to, on the non-acceptance of which by the Executive Boards the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Florence, and Sloat Machines withdrew from competition at the Iowa and Michigan State Fairs. For the sake of the better illustrating the principle and showing its general applicability to the formation of all committees at Fairs, let us in this republication of the questions introduce the words *Reaper* and *Reaping Machines*, in place of "Sewing Machines," and the reader will the better gain the full scope of the movement. All exhibitors who rely upon merits simply will hail the measure which is thus inaugurated by the Sewing Machine men.

What is your business?

Are you the possessor, or is any member of your family a possessor of a *Reaping Machine*?

Have you ever had, or has any member of your family ever had a *Reaper and Mower*? If so, whose?

Have you ever used *Reapers and Mowers*?

Are you, or are you not familiar with the operations of *Reaping Machines* generally?

If not familiar with the operations of *Reapers* generally, are you familiar with any one in particular, and what one?

Have you any opinion biased in favor of, or prejudiced against any *Reaping Machine*?

Are you, or any member of your family interested in the sale of any *Reaping Machine* on exhibition at this State Fair?

Have you an agency or any relative acting as agent for any *Reaping Machine*; if so, what machine, and what relative?

Have you advocated or expressed an opinion upon the merits of any *Reaping Machine* to come before the committee?

Have you had any communications with the agent or sub-agent of any reaping machine either before or since your appointment to act upon this committee, relative to *Reaping Machines* or their exhibition at this State Fair?

If so, from whom received, and the nature and purport of them?

Will you give a full and impartial investigation of the comparative merits of all *Reaping Machines* on exhibition at this State Fair, and to the best of your ability make an award to the machine or machines you consider the most meritorious?

Theatre—Miss Mary Provost.

The charming and beautiful woman, whose name has become so widely known and so justly celebrated, Mary Provost, made her first appearance in Chicago last night, at McVicker's Theatre, in Tom Taylor's comedy of Nell Gwynne. Miss Provost as Nell Gwynne produced a most favorable impression, carrying her audience by storm and eliciting frequent and enthusiastic tokens of commendation. Her representation of the character was quite faultless, and to a very great extent true to the tradition which has descended to us from nearly two hundred years, of the careless, reckless, homeless child; the tender, brilliant, and beautiful actress; the lively, sparkling, and witty court favorite, to whom crowns were as playthings and the homage of a realm but as the rustle of a feather; and this is particularly true, of the soliloquy over her own lot in life, made by her during the ceremony of marriage between Richmond and Francis Stuart. The burst of agony which follows it, was certainly the grandest and most stirring acting for a female which the American stage can now produce. In many other parts of the piece the rendering of Miss Provost is touching and pathetic. Her dressing is in exquisite taste, and her elocution clear and perfect.

She was called out at the end of the second act, and again at the close of the piece, when she said, after the rapturous applause had subsided: "I thank you for the welcome you have given me. I hope to deserve your approbation and esteem. God bless you all. Good night."

Mrs. Philips as Francis Stuart was an excellent piece of acting. She is admirably calculated for the character, and possesses more than ordinary ability. Myers as the Duke of Richmond was as usual, good. Rainford, in some way, has entirely misconceived the character of Samuel Pepys, who was a hypocritical old pretender, and not by any means a buffoon. Rand would make a very fair King Charles if he could improve his pronunciation. Many of his words are most horribly mangled, and others are mouthed to such an extent as to render them unintelligible.

With these slight exceptions the piece was well cast, and it will bear numerous repetitions.

Cook County Teachers' Institute.

The Cook County Teachers' Institute closed a very successful five days' session, at Blue Island on last Friday night. The attendance, although scarcely so large as anticipated, was good—the roll showing a list of fifty-five names.

The exercises were presided over by John F. Eberhart, County School Commissioner. F. W. Lowell acting as Secretary.

On Monday evening, the Institute was addressed by S. H. White, Esq., Principal of the Brown School, on "The Teacher and State;" on Tuesday evening, by Prof. Geo. Stevens, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on "The End and Object of American Education;" on Thursday evening, by Prof. John Johonnot, on "Ocean Currents." All of these lectures were ably and interesting, and held the audience in breathless attention.

Wednesday evening was spent in a miscellaneous discussion upon the question: "How may that moral and religious influence so desirable in the school room, be best secured?" The discussion was quite spirited, and ended in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, followed by the audible use of the Lord's Prayer, [illegible]

The day sessions were spent in drill exercises on the best methods of teaching successfully the various branches taught in our common schools. [illegible] the Institute was assisted in part by Mr. White of Chicago, Mr. Johonnot of Joliet, and various members of the Institute. All the teachers also had the privilege of making such suggestions as [illegible] A considerable portion of the time was also spent in the discussion of various subjects of interest and value to the Teachers' calling.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Blue Island for their hospitality, to Mr. [illegible] for his efforts to instruct the teachers in music, to the various speakers for their able and practical addresses, and to the Board of Supervisors for the appropriation of the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the Institute, were cordially passed. Also resolutions expressive of our keen appreciation of the duties and great responsibilities of the loyal teacher in the present crisis of our national affairs, and extending our warmest sympathies to our brothers and fellow-teachers who have exchanged the labors of the school-room for the rougher and sterner duties of camp life.

On Friday evening, the teachers and their friends joined in a social reunion at Johnson's Hall. On motion of Mr. [illegible], a collection was then taken up for our sick and wounded soldiers. The sum of $31.37 was contributed, and which has since been paid over by Mr. Eberhart to the Chicago Sanitary Commission.

All things considered, this is generally regarded as the most successful Institute yet held in the county, and all the teachers returned to their posts of duty with renewed hope and energy.

NEW BOOKS.—Gail Hamilton's Gala-Days; also Henry Ward Beecher's Freedom and War. For sale by J. McNALLY & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ All those who wish to get a thorough knowledge of Vocal Music will not fail to attend Dr. Dyer's Adult Singing School, which commences to-night, at the Musical Union Academy in the Methodist Church Block. See notice under head of Amusements.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—Messrs. Gore, Wilson & Co., 54 Lake street, offer to-day at 10 a. m., their stock of Boots and Shoes to the highest bidder. This stock is probably the largest and best selected west of New York, and country dealers cannot fail in finding in this establishment everything needed to fill up their stocks.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Alderman Hoyt received a silver-plated cake basket yesterday, valued at $15, with a photograph album, at the Original Gift Book Store, No. 97 Randolph street, under the Matteson House. They have the largest stock of photograph albums to be found in this city, at prices which defy competition. A costly gift given with each. Do not mistake the number.

☞ G. Miscagle's Tuesday evening party is October 6th. Scholars and friends are invited.

ATTENTION—"Dearborn Light Artillery." All members are commanded to meet at the Armory Rooms on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock, without fail, for the transaction of important business. By order. JAS. SMITH, Captain.

☞ Brackett, the celebrated Pop Corn man, will pay one dollar a bushel for Pop Corn, delivered in Chicago, any time between this and 10th of October. Two hundred bushels this fall's corn wanted. J. A. BRACKETT, Sept. 29, 21 Box 2806, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—The largest and richest assortment in the city. Call and examine. J. WINGRAVE, JR., & Co., 84 Randolph street.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1863.

Monday is usually rather an inactive day, but this certainly forms a marked exception. The demand for money is large and pressing, and the volume of business enormous. Under it, currency is rather close, and of exchange there is no surplus. Rates, as heretofore, are par buying, and ¼ premium selling, but some of the banks have been glad to keep up a supply by paying a small fraction above, and on small drafts they charge 1-8@¼. The market is rather close.

The fluctuations in gold in Wall street did not reach a wide range. Private dispatches reported them as follows: 139¼, 139, 139¼,—closing at 139¼. The range here was 138@139¼, about 138 being the more usual figure.

Silver 132@135. Treasury Notes nominal, selling 104¼.

AT MILWAUKEE.—Currency was in better supply at Milwaukee on Saturday, so that the week closed on a comparatively easy money market. The week was among the busiest on record with the banks. Exchange was a shade firmer.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—The rates for money are unchanged, and 6 ♥ cent being the average for call loans, and most of the transactions on the street are in this way.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Monetary affairs quiet. Government vouchers dull. Washington drafts steady. New York exchange easy at $1.50 ♥ thousand for large amounts, and ¼ ♥ cent premium for small. Defense warrants steady at $[illegible] buying and selling.

AT CINCINNATI.—Gold was firmer on Saturday. Government paper steady. Exchange rules firm, with a heavy demand at par buying and 1-10@1-8 selling.

The Bank Note Reporter of Messrs. Thompson, of the present week, contains the following remarks on the probable effect on the money market of the forthcoming Interest-bearing Treasury Notes, and the paper of the new National Banks:

It is now understood that by the 1st of November, the National Bank Currency will be furnished to the banks first organized, [illegible]

[illegible]

On the whole, we foresee ultimately moderate ease in money and a low ♥ cent for everything well secured. [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—Sept. 28.

[illegible]

The New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1863.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange made its report at the Board this morning on the Michigan Southern Railroad matter. It did not recommend any action whatever against either the brokers [illegible]

N. Y. Bank Statement—Sept. 21.

Decrease in loans	$3,177,473
Decrease in specie	[illegible]
Decrease in circulation	[illegible]
Increase in deposits	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The "America," with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., was telegraphed to-day—reporting flour dull and 6d lower; wheat and corn 3d lower; beef and lard quiet and steady.

The general markets to-day were unfavorably affected by the steamer's news, and prices ruled a shade lower, though at the close there was a firmer feeling.

The demand for Flour continues active, and the market to-day advanced 10@15c on Winters, and 5@10c on Spring grades, with sales of about [illegible] brls at [illegible]

The Wheat market suffered a decline of 1c per bushel, with sales of [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for No. 1 Red; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring, and [illegible] for Rejected Spring. At the close of the market there was rather more inquiry, and it was firmer, sales being made at $1.02 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.02 for No. 1 Spring.

The Corn market was inactive and dull, and we note a decline of 1c per bushel, with sales of only about [illegible] bushels, at 74@75c for Canal Mixed afloat; 78@79c for No. 1 Corn in store; and 68@70c for No. 2 Corn in store—the market closing quiet at 75c for No. 1, and 70c for No. 2 in store.

Oats declined 1@2c per bushel, with sales of [illegible] bushels, at 56@58c for No. 1, and 55@56c for No. 2 in store. At the close there was a firmer feeling, and 58c was bid, at which price there was moderate inquiry.

Rye was in good request and firm, with sales of No. 1 at 90@91c, and No. 2 at 88c.

Barley declined 1@2c per bushel, with fair sales, at [illegible]

$1.08@1.09 for No. 1 in store, and $1.08@1.17 by sample.

Highwines advanced 1@2c per gallon, with sales of about 500 brls at 48c. Alcohol is steady at 95c@1.00 per gallon.

Timothy Seed is active and firm at $2.15@2.20. Flax Seed has advanced 5@10c, with sales of medium to prime at $2.35@2.75, the market closing firm. The demand is chiefly for shipment East.

There is still an active demand for shipping Butter and the market is active and firm, with liberal sales at 18@19c, the latter for strictly prime.

Salt is more active and a shade higher. Fine selling to-day at $2.25@2.35. Foreign is quiet but firm.

Freights are firm but inactive, the engagements being light at 9c for wheat to Buffalo, and 11c for wheat to Oswego.

The propeller lines are still taking flour at 85c to New York, and 90c to Boston. The railroads have advanced their tariff on flour 5c per barrel.

In Beef Cattle there has not been so active a demand, and rates have declined, since Saturday, 10@25c per 100 lbs. The entered sales at the various yards amount to 785 head, at prices ranging from $2.00@3.50. A few lots were purchased on Government account, and the remainder by shippers and butchers. In Hogs there has also been a less active demand, and rates have declined, since our quotations of last week, 10c@15c, owing principally to the return of warm weather, and an overstocked Eastern market. The receipts since Saturday amount to about 8,100 Hogs, and the entered sales to 5,283, the bulk of which were made at from $4.10 to $4.30 per 100 lbs.

Award for Artillery Horses at St. Louis.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 25th.]

Abstract of proposals for furnishing United States Government with 300 artillery horses, opened Sept. 24th, 1863, by Capt. G. W. Ford, Assistant Quartermaster:

	No. bid for.	Price.
Peter Parker	[illegible]	[illegible]
John S. Bolliers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fosy & Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. P. Milliken	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Kennedy	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. C. Shirley	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. L. Hare	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert R. Martin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andrew Reilly	[illegible]	[illegible]
John T. Gasabore	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. E. Spalding	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]
John McCutchen	[illegible]	[illegible]

Awarded to John Kennedy as follows: [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been very light, and owing to the return of warm weather and the absence of any considerable demand, the amount of business transacted has been limited, and prices have been scarcely so firm. We note a decline of 10@25c per 100 lbs in the transactions of the day. From the entered sales at the various yards, 785 head have been sold, at prices ranging from $2.00@3.50. A few lots were bought on Government account and the remainder by shippers and butchers.

SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards since Saturday amount to about 8,100 Hogs, and the entered sales to 5,283, and consisting principally of lots left over from the last market. The return of warm weather, and an overstocked Eastern market have very sensibly affected the demand here. As both packers and shippers feel less disposed to do business at the rates of last week. A large number of Hogs have been sold for so early a period in the week, but it appears that in many cases owners have been forced, owners being anxious to get away, and that throughout there has been a decline of 10@15c from last week's quotations. In looking through the list of sales it will be seen that prices have ranged from $3.50 to $5.00, but the bulk of the sales were made at $4.10 @4.30, at which rates very prime have been bought.

SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible]

Foreign Circulars by the China.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11, 1863.

[illegible]

Flour and Grain Markets by Mail.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Sept. 25.

[illegible]

Groceries.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—Sept. 25.

[illegible]

St. Louis Salt Market—Sept. 25.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 26th.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Market steady and firm. [illegible]

	Class.	Class.	Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, [illegible]

CORN—Received, 58,555 bu; shipped, 88,000 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Advanced 5c. [illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—In fair demand at [illegible]

COUNTRY PRODUCE—[illegible]

COFFEES—The market continues very active. [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

HIDES—Market active and good supply. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market advanced [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—Carbon Oil is still very scarce and in active demand. [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Demand good and [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—Market active and a shade higher. [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

New York Market—Sept. 28.

COTTON—Quite active, and advanced 1@2c ♥ lb, at [illegible]

[illegible]

WOOL—Quiet.

SUGAR—Very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet and a shade easier. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1863.

WHISKY—A buoyant market, and prices advanced to 52c. Sales of 600 brls at 51@52c, the latter rate for wagon.

PROVISIONS—Old city mess pork advanced to $13.25 with sales of 800 brls. 1,000 brls sold on Saturday at $13.25. Lard in demand. Sales of 150 tcs same at 10½c at Louisville, and 800 kegs city at 11c. We hear of no sales of bulk meats or bacon.

Buffalo Markets—Sept. 28.

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Better, at 13c for corn, and 14c for wheat.

IMPORTS—[illegible]

EXPORTS—[illegible]

Oswego Markets—Sept. 28.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat drooping and quiet. Corn quiet and unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour [illegible] wheat [illegible], corn 9c, to N. Y.

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER AMERICA.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18, 1863.

COTTON—Sales for two days, 30,000 bales. Market excited and 1@2d higher.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, and all kinds slightly lower. Richardson & Spence, Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour dull and 6d lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and 2d lower. Red western 8s [illegible] Corn easier. Mixed [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon tending downward. Lard quiet, at [illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 28

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mendota, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Bouquet, Lincoln, 180 m lumber.
Prop Oneida, Bounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Brig Empire State, Maclin, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Wilkinson's Pier, 30 cords wood.
[illegible]
Schr W Aldrich, Saveland, Grand Haven, 160 cords wood.
Schr M Mitchell, McAuley, Grand Haven, 150 m shingles.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Manistee, 2,300 R R ties, 16 m lumber.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
[illegible]
Schr Allegheny, Gurdenson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
[illegible]
Schr R B Campbell, Camorford, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Geo Purington, Flack, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Spartan, Vanderberg, Pigeon Creek, 40 cords wood.
Schr Peoria, Knutson, St Joseph, 1,912 RR ties, 36 m sq timber.
Schr O Worth, Mauree, Sheboygan, 85 cords wood.
[illegible]
Schr F T Avery, Walter, Bay City, 2,300 brls salt.

CLEARED....... Sept. 28.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, 25,000 bu oats, 800 brls flour.
Prop Oneida, Bounds, Buffalo, 25,000 bu barley, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Edith, Traverse, Goderich, 142 brls lard, 3,849 brls flour.
Prop Bruno, Hewitt, Goderich, 90 brls tallow, 4,900 brls flour.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 3,721 brls flour.
[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 28, 1863.

UP—Props. Nile, Neptune, Forest Queen, Badger State; barks Invincible, Morgan Cambria, Champion; schrs. Arrow Robinson, Dolphin, Hibbard, Wings of the Morning, Hawk, Chimera, Minowa, Eagle Wing, Wealing, Arcturus, Maple Leaf, Bronson, Sea Bird.

DOWN—Prop. Galena.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22d, by the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, [illegible] of Chicago, to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of J. B. Johnson, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED.

At Bloomington, Ky., on the 21st inst., JOSEPH [illegible]

[illegible]

On Monday, Sept. 28th, WILLIE W. T. PRICE, son of Jas. P. Price, aged 7 years, 5 months and [illegible]

☞ Boston papers please copy.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 27th, at Aurora, Ill., in the 19th year of her age, MARY E., daughter of [illegible]

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
CHI. CIN. & LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—MAIN LINE.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot West Side, near Madison St. Bridge.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	†4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	†[illegible]:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. American, German or Norwegian preferred. Good reference required. [illegible] Michigan avenue.

WANTED—Board, by a single gentleman, in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished room, with board, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. [illegible] "R," P. O. Drawer 5547.

WANTED.—$1,000 wanted for a long time, for which good security will be given and good interest paid. Address [illegible]

WANTED—Board. Parents wishing to board students of the [illegible] Medical College, will please address Box [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, just arrived from New York, a situation as [illegible] bookkeeper, or general clerk. Can furnish testimonials as to character, ability, &c. [illegible] "ANDERSON," P. O. Box 3231.

WANTED—Correspondence, by two young, respectable and interesting gentlemen, who have been in the service over two years, and fought, bled and still live [illegible] Address [illegible], Co. [illegible], 12th regiment Ill. Inf'y Vol., Pocahontas, Tenn.

WANTED—A man, with $250 cash, to take charge of a Cigar Store, in a central part of the city. For particulars, apply at [illegible] Custom House place.

WANTED—Six or eight good Joiners, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given; also three or four Lead and Door Makers. Apply to [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from nearly every place to make two or three hundred dollars a year without detriment to other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business, can make four or five thousand dollars per year. Call at Room [illegible], or send ten cents to Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener. Thoroughly understands the growing of Green and Hot House Plants, and is a good Florist and Grape grower. Married and 38 years of age. Address "A M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good second hand eight horse power Locomotive Boiler. Address Post Office Box 3861, stating where it can be seen.

WANTED—Four good Tinners, for which the highest wages will be paid. Apply to JAS. F. DALTON, 71 Lake st.

WANTED—A second hand Top Buggy, old style, for which a fair cash price will be given. Address Post Office Box 3807.

WANTED—A situation as Seamstress in a private family, by a woman who would be willing to make herself generally useful. Address "J K," Tribune office.

WANTED—Occupants for one room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 32 Fourth avenue. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—A Girl. One that understands general housework and can come well recommended. Apply at 307 [illegible] street.

WANTED—$2,000. Any person desiring to lend the above named sum for three years, at seven per cent. interest, upon a residence that is worth eight thousand dollars, will address "A B," Post Office Box 623.

WANTED—A good Carriage Blacksmith immediately, at 27 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse, by a young widow woman. Reference given. Apply at the southwest corner of [illegible]

WANTED.—A practical Tinner, with a small capital, can meet with an opportunity of entering into partnership in a well-established and established tin and stove business, of good standing, by addressing a note to "B," P. O. Box 3264, stating when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Substitutes. Four good men to go as Substitutes, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, besides two hundred dollars each in hand, before swearing in. Apply early to F. J. ROBERTS, Washington House, 39 Randolph street.

WANTED—Correspondence. One of Uncle Sam's nephews wishes an unlimited number of correspondents with "fair ones" of our Northern States, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years, with a view to fun and fancy [illegible] Address [illegible] Co. D, 40th Ill. Vol. Inf., near Vicksburg, Miss.

WANTED—A good furnished house, to be occupied and well taken care of till spring or longer, by a family of three persons. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water street.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs, for which I will pay the highest price. Ladies or gentlemen having any of the above articles to dispose of, will please call at [illegible] Wells street, two doors from Washington, or address [illegible] Post Office Box 1283. Ladies waited on by Mrs. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, men who wish to engage in a legitimate business, in which they can make $5 to $10 every day by a small investment. Inquire at Tremont House. [illegible] HOWARD TILDEN.

WANTED—We want a first-rate second-hand Boiler, twenty-five to thirty horse power. Also a quantity of second-hand [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible] stating where they can be seen.

WANTED—Tinners. Two or three good Tinners can find work at A. B. GARFIELD'S, 19 E. [illegible] street.

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Tinners, by A. R. & G. H. MILLER, corner of State and Jackson streets.

WANTED—Agents, to sell good selling articles. Lloyd's Maps, Photograph Albums, [illegible] Prize Packages. Send stamp for circular. [illegible] LANDON, Agent, 35 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $15 per day made! Canvassers wanted for my splendid new Photograph Album. Also, [illegible] This is no humbug. Circulars sent free. Address C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $10 per day with one of Aiken's Celebrated Family Knitting Machines. [illegible] DICKINSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—To bachelors. The advertiser has a newly furnished room, in a good location, which he will sell cheap. Rent of the room low. Address P. O. Drawer 5985.

FOR SALE—At a bargain the lease and furniture of a hotel, doing a good business. [illegible] reasons given for selling. Address "H M," care of Tribune office.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon. Two Lots, each 25 by 125 feet, on Jackson street, between Throop and Loomis. Also a number of houses, lots and farms. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—60 feet front on Park avenue, near Leavitt street, will be sold cheap, if called for within a few days. J. L. LEE, 90 Clark st. under Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A New Schooner, 101½ feet on deck, 25 feet 1 inch beam, 11 feet hold, 14,000 bushels corn carrying capacity. Now on the stocks at Fort Howard, Wis., [illegible] launched about the 15th of October. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to W. H. WOLF, Fort Howard, Wis., or L. J. CHASE & CO., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—A new, square box, business Wagon for sale. Box six feet by [illegible] suitable for one or two horses, or for a light delivery wagon. At the carriage shop on State street, near [illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable Real Estate. Lots 25 feet by 125 feet on Prairie Avenue; 125 feet on West Randolph, corner Ella—both streets [illegible] Apply to J. F. OLIVER, Real Estate Broker, 46 Clark st. Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, 12 to 15 horse power, all complete and in good order. One Fire Box, tubular Boiler, 12 to 15 horse power, with steam dome, &c., all complete. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One second-hand Portable Engine, 25 horse power, all complete and in perfect order. Also, one Boiler, two feet, four by [illegible] inches diameter. JOHN E. NOYE, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—20 acres of Land in a rapidly improving neighborhood, [illegible] Apply to GEO. H. [illegible], Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Three Blocks in the West Division. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale [illegible] Apply to WM. H. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence and other Property. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Cottage on [illegible] [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class Brick House, corner of Cottage Grove and [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class Marble front Dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—The brick Packing House, or Warehouse, [illegible]

Watches.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES H. HOES,

Successor to Hoard & Hoes,

117 LAKE ST.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver Ware and Solid Gold Jewelry.

This, the oldest established House in Chicago, [illegible]

French Fans, Opera Glasses, Card Cases, Port-Monnaies, Bronze and Parian Vases, Statuary, Parlor Clocks, Epergne Stands, and various other articles.

Silver Ware and Diamond Work made to order.

A large and complete assortment of PLATED GOODS, Rogers Brothers, [illegible] ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES, [illegible]

CHRONOMETER and LEVER WATCHES.

Ladies can GENEVA WATCHES, [illegible]

JAS. H. HOES.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two young men wish to take board with a private family, where there are few or no other boarders, within five minutes walk of the Tremont House. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 666.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant suits of rooms [illegible] or, with board, at [illegible] State street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large, pleasant front room and board, within two blocks of the post office. Dinners at a down town hotel if preferred. [illegible] References required. Address Post Office Box [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Black and tan pup. $5.00 reward. A black and tan pup strayed [illegible] above three weeks [illegible] JOHN GARRICK, [illegible] Water street.

BILL HEADS neatly printed on note paper, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible] TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Delivered in city, per year $10.00
[illegible]

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

[WED]NESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] looks a little as if there was to be [illegible] work again in Virginia. If the Mo[illegible] testimonial is made up, there is [illegible] reason why our army should not [illegible]

[illegible] arrival of Gen. Hooker at Cincin[illegible] and Gen. Burnside at Nashville, is [illegible]tive. The rumor that Gen. Burn[illegible] resignation, made and pressed weeks [illegible] been accepted, will borrow cre[illegible] from the inference that his successor [illegible]dy arrived. Gen. Burnside, if he [illegible]aves the command of the Depart[illegible] of the Ohio, does so at a time when [illegible] rounded and made complete his [illegible] by the redemption of East Ten[illegible]

[illegible] Leavenworth we have an inter[illegible] summary of Border news. Gen. [illegible] pushing forward his work, and so [illegible] Gamble. Presently the latter will [illegible] over the brink, and the country [illegible] rid of him.

[illegible] Memphis we have have an inter[illegible] resume of matters on the Lower [illegible]

[illegible] Illinois State Fair begins to shine [illegible]ght. Our dispatch gives a rosy de[illegible] of its attractions.

[illegible] York whose receptive faculties are [illegible] in the civic way, is just now to [illegible] the distinguished Russian offi[illegible] the fleet of the Czar, now in their [illegible] it will be made a brilliant affair, [illegible] may hinge important national [illegible]

[illegible] Bull has his eye severely on the [illegible] and begins to believe the "qualities [illegible]" somewhat "strained" when it [illegible] to fitting out iron-plated pirates. [illegible] that some day the consequences [illegible] exportation of rams may cause the [illegible] Government to look sheepish.

[illegible] Japan, by way of San Francisco, [illegible] is highly interesting. Great Brit[illegible] still pushing her measures against [illegible]

[illegible] Gamble, having authorized Col. [illegible] of Liberty county, to arm men in [illegible] Clay and Clinton counties, he has [illegible] mostly returned rebel soldiers and [illegible]der bonds. Moss' men are now [illegible] Union men out of Missouri. [illegible] hundred families crossed the [illegible] escape. Many wives of our [illegible] soldiers have been compelled to [illegible] or five Union men have [illegible] murdered by [illegible] men. Such are [illegible] the beauties of the [illegible] Missouri. What wonder that a [illegible] delegation of outraged and in[illegible] Union men are to-day pressing [illegible] the President their remonstrance and [illegible] for redress.

[THE] SITUATION WITH ROSECRANS.

[illegible] our army at Chattanooga we have [illegible] to indicate the immediate resump[illegible] activity. It is doubtless true that [illegible] armies have suffered too severely in [illegible] battles, to invite a new encoun[illegible] Rosecrans will not of his own ac[illegible] the enemy, until repair of dam[illegible] the receipt of reinforcements re[illegible] and strength to his army. This [illegible] time. The experiences of the [illegible] in the long intervals of waiting [illegible] succeeded all our great battles, [illegible] be their preparation now for the [illegible] ebb tide of news. The most that [illegible] expected of Gen. Rosecrans for [illegible] weeks, will be the holding of Chat[illegible] securely, the protection of his [illegible] communication, and the gradual [illegible] of his shattered regiments and [illegible] to fighting trim. Great gaps are [illegible] filled, commanders of all grades [illegible] forward, and all this requires [illegible] To proceed without it, is without [illegible] of precedent, if within the ex[illegible] of possibility.

[illegible] other hand Bragg will not attack [illegible] in a hurry. He did it once, and [illegible] his whole army in fine fighting [illegible] He failed in that attempt. He [illegible] position to make a second essay [illegible] The rebel army is even worse [illegible] our own, not to deny to them [illegible] always the accredited meed of vic[illegible] possession of the actual battle[illegible] Latest official advices show Rose[illegible] in strong possession of the [illegible] he occupied immediately after the [illegible] and declare his ability to hold [illegible] against all comers. He is being re[illegible] strongly. The courage and spirit [illegible] is undaunted.

EVIDENCE OF THE COALITION.

[illegible] evidences of the coalition between [illegible] of the Copperheads and the [illegible] are multiplying every day. The [illegible] speak of it without disguise or [illegible] The Northern Peace party [illegible] down as their fast friends. They [illegible] the absolute necessity of winning [illegible] over our armies in order to [illegible] the hands of the Copperhead [illegible] In another part of this issue [illegible] an article of recent date from the [illegible] *Constitutionalist*—the leading pa[illegible] the State, which declares that "the [illegible] of Southern arms alone could give [illegible] and consistency to the peace [illegible]" in the North.

[illegible] says the same paper, "in order [illegible] to effect the Ohio election, it is to [illegible] degree essential that the Confederate [illegible] win one or more decisive battles [illegible] the next thirty days. If Johnston [illegible] can defeat Rosecrans and Burn[illegible] we may expect the most favor[illegible] results from the Ohio election."

[illegible] was written on the 9th of Septem[illegible] The combined rebel forces of Bragg, [illegible] Buckner and Longstreet fell on [illegible] on the 19th and 20th, for the [illegible] of "influencing the Northern [illegible] this fall," and enabling the Cop[illegible] leaders to force a disunion peace [illegible] rebels. Day by day, broader and [illegible] grows the evidence that the lead[illegible] the Copperheads, under the cloak of [illegible] national quibbles, are in damning [illegible] with the Richmond rebels.

[From] New Orleans and Mobile.

[NEW] YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Clinton [illegible] New Orleans papers of the 20th. [illegible] blockade steamer Alice Vivian [illegible] captured.

[illegible] was a female bread riot at Mobile [illegible] 4th. The Governor ordered the [illegible] regiment to put down the dis[illegible] but they refused. The Mobile [illegible] it, but were forced to fly by [illegible] Peace was finally restored. The [illegible] openly declared they would burn the [illegible] means were not devised to re[illegible] distress.

[illegible] Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile [illegible] greatly, and declare if ever forced [illegible] they will desert in the first battle. [illegible] New Orleans 37@40.

[illegible] steamboat Hannibal, of St. Louis, with [illegible] sunk on the morning of the 17th, [illegible] above Donaldsonville. The pas[illegible] were saved.

[illegible] steamer Morning Star, from New Or[illegible] the 22d, has arrived at New York.

From Fortress Monroe.

[FORTRESS] MONROE, Sept. 29.—The flag of [truce] arrived from City Point, this even[ing] [illegible] 500 Union soldiers.

[illegible] in the Richmond papers is [illegible] of minor importance. The edi[illegible] hopeful, but urge the most strenu[illegible] to redeem Chattanooga, and repel [illegible] of Meade.

[illegible] Gone to Rosecrans.

[illegible] Sept. 29.—From one just up [illegible] who is well posted, I am reliably [illegible] that Sherman's army corps is [illegible] has not gone to reinforce [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM [illegible]

Mat[illegible]

THE [illegible]

Move[illegible]

THE ILL[INOIS STATE FAIR]

Second [illegible]

[illegible]